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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY NEXT, January 15, at 3 o'clock, Prof. J. A. EWING, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, of Cambridge, FIRST of SIX LECTURES on 'Practical Mechanics' (Particulars required): First Principles and Method. Illustrations—*On Chinae the Course*.

TUESDAY, January 17, at 3 o'clock, ARTHUR WILLEY, M.A., D.Sc., Lecturer on Biology at Guy's Hospital, FIRST of THREE LECTURES on 'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals'—Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY, January 20, at 3 o'clock, Prof. E. K. DOUGLAS, Keeper of Printed Books in Manuscripts, British Museum, Professor of Chinese, King's College, London, FIRST of TWO LECTURES on 'The Government and People of China'—Half-a-Guinea.

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FRI., Jan. 12, at 9 o'clock, Prof. DEWAR, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., American Professor of Chemistry, R.L., on 'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Century.' To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—THE FOURTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 16, at 8 P.M., SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—'Fossils in Cornwall,' by Dr. FRYER, M.A.

Geo. PATRICK, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. Hon.

Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., Secs.

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THURSDAY, January 17, 5 P.M., at ST. MARTIN'S TOWN HALL, Charing Cross, the following Paper will be read:—'The Later History of "Iron-Sides,"' by C. H. FIRTH, M.A.

HUBERT HALL, Director and Hon. Sec.

115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, January 16, at 8 P.M., when the outgoing President, Mr. E. S. HARTLAND, F.S.A., will deliver an Address on 'Some Problems of Early Religion in the Light of South African Folk-lore.' F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, January 7, 1901.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

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LITERATURE

TWO CELTIC POETS.

The Shadowy Waters. By W. B. Yeats. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Deirdre Wed, and other Poems. By Herbert Trench. (Methuen & Co.)

LITERARY history will, it may be supposed, come to look upon the so-called "Celtic Renaissance" of the late nineteenth century rather as a pouring of new riches into the exhausted treasury of poetic material than as the opening, in any sense, of a new fount of poetic inspiration. The two writers whose volumes are now under scrutiny admirably illustrate this point. Both Mr. Yeats and Mr. Trench take, or adapt, the *dramatis personæ* of their most ambitious poems from Celtic legend. They are careful, the one more, the other less, and with different objects, to keep some measure of "local colour" in Celtic manner and custom. But we should hesitate to say that in the spirit in which either of them approaches his task there is anything so distinctly Celtic that it could not be applied just as effectively to the treatment of any great body of romance drawn from the antiquity of some other people. What the poet brings to his material is more than what he takes from it. The quality of his poetry is determined, not by the Celt, whatever the Celt may be, in his blood, but by his individual temperament, training, and literary ideals. And these in their turn are determined, for all modern educated men, largely by influences and associations which overleap the minor barriers of race or nationality. Homer, Plato, are at least as potent as the atavistic lurking of Iberian or Aryan in the germ-plasm. Thus Mr. Yeats has soaked his imagination in the mystical tradition, and the legends yield him symbols to body forth the questing of the soul after the unknown. Mr. Trench is in revolt from hyper-civilization, under the spell of Homer and the great romantic motives, and the same legends

suggest to him an out-of-doors naked poem of the elemental human impulses.

"The Shadowy Waters" is in Mr. Yeats's exquisite later manner. The influence of Maeterlinck is strong. It is the dream of a dreamer to whom such things are the ultimate realities. There is nothing in it more beautiful than the prologue, which, like all Mr. Yeats's prologues, is personal, a confession of literary faith. He tells the genesis of the poem:—

I walked among the seven woods of Coole,
Shan-walla, where a willow-bordered pond
Gathers the wild duck from the winter dawn;
Shady Kyle-dortha; sunnier Kyle-na-gno
Where many hundred squirrels are as happy
As though they had been hidden by green boughs
Where old age cannot find them; Paire-na-lea,
Where hazel and ash and privet blind the paths;
Dim Paire-na-carraig, where the wild bees fling
Their sudden fragrances on the green air;
Dim Paire-na-tarav, where enchanted eyes
Have seen immortal, mild, proud shadows walk;
Dim Inchy wood, that hides badger and fox
And martin-cat, and borders that old wood
Wise Biddy Early called the wicked wood:
Seven odours, seven murmurs, seven woods.

Presently follows a cup of wine, an initial libation to "the high invisible ones":—

How shall I name you, immortal, mild, proud shadows?

I only know that all we know comes from you,
And that you come from Eden on flying feet.
Is Eden far away, or do you hide
From human thought, as hares and mice and coneyes

That run before the reaping-hook and lie
In the last ridge of the barley? Do our woods
And winds and ponds cover more quiet woods,
More shining winds, more star-glimmering ponds?

The poem itself is in dialogue. The scene is in a pirate-ship, among still waters hung with mist, upon the rim of the world. The theme is the loves of Forgael and Dectora. In the Ultonian cycle of myth Dectora is the sister of Conchobar and the mother of Cuchulainn, but we believe that this story of her is an invention and not a borrowing. Mr. Yeats uses it to shadow forth a mystical philosophy of love, the love which transcends, which is one with the desire of the unattainable, whose fruition is death. "The desire of the woman," he says elsewhere, "the flying darkness, it is all one." And the fool of the wood, with his harp, has called Forgael, the pirate chief, to the desire of the vision. The fierce ancient life, the greed of his men for women and gold, have become nothing to him. The crew would slay him, but his uplifted spirit, through the harp, dominates theirs. He dreams of an immortal beyond the mortal love:—

When I hold
A woman in my arms, she sinks away
As though the waters had flowed up between;
And yet, there is a love that the gods give,
When Aengus and his Edaine wake from sleep
And gaze on one another through our eyes,
And turn brief longing and deceiving hope
And bodily tenderness to the soft fire
That shall burn time when times have ebbed away.
The fool foretold me I would find this love
Among those streams, or on their cloudy edge.

At last, upon a captive vessel, he finds Dectora, and doubts whether his love for her is the love he is bound to follow:—

FORGAEL.

I will have none of you.
My love shakes out her hair upon the streams
Where the world ends, or runs from wind to wind
And eddy to eddy. Masters of our dreams,
Why have you cloven me with a mortal love?
Pity these weeping eyes!

DECTORA.

I will follow you.
I have cut the rope that bound this galley to ours,
And while she fades and life withers away,
I crown you with this crown. Bend lower, O king,
O flower of the branch, O bird among the leaves,
O silver fish that my two hands have taken
Out of a running stream, O morning star
Trembling in the blue heavens like a white fawn
Upon the misty border of the wood,—
Bend lower, that I may cover you with my hair,
For we will gaze upon this world no longer.

Those who have felt the fascination of Mr. Yeats's work will not need to be told that of this theme he creates a poem of shimmering beauty. But, like all strongly individual poetry, it demands an acceptance of the writer's mood; and there are moods and minds to which "The Shadowy Waters," with its deliberate rejection of love, the human thing, for love the wraith, may well appear bloodless and phantasmal. To such may be commended the finely human treatment of a very similar motive in Mr. Trench's "Deirdre Wed." This story, too, belongs to the Ultonian cycle, and more particularly to "The Tragical Death of the Sons of Usnach," which is one of the "three sorrowful tales of Erin," and relates how Naois took Deirdre, the bride of Conchobar, and how Conchobar's revenge brought the house of Usnach to its doom. Mr. Trench is more of a Celtic archaeologist than Mr. Yeats. He puts his narrative in the mouth of dead bards, who call it through the dark from their caverned tombs. His heroes dwell in a "bee-hive" hut, and feed, somewhat unpleasantly, upon badger. Their women practise magical incantations by holy wells and holy thorns. The dark sayings of Druids overhang them with fate. But it is notable that, for all its "local colour," the subject of the poem is the eternal subject of the great romances of all time—the immortal event of mortal love, the way of a man with a maid, in its most human aspects of ever-recurring simplicity. Mr. Trench has put forth all his strength to find for this a worthy setting of new splendour. In our opinion he has very largely succeeded. The meeting of Naois and Deirdre, the leaping of soul to soul and body to body, the breathless flight of the sudden lovers, the laughing of hill and wood with their joy, the mating on the secret isle in the mere, the tragic hint which all great happiness carries in it: of all this the passion is completely felt, and for the most part successfully conveyed to the reader. At his best, and especially in the third section of the poem, the "Voice of Urmael," Mr. Trench is master of a fine romantic manner; he aims at, and often achieves, nobleness. A few stanzas must serve to justify the praise:—

The slender Hazels ask'd the Yew like night
Beside the river-green of Lisnacaun,
"Who is this woman beautiful as light
Sitting in dolour on thy branched lawn;
With sun-red hair entangled as with flight,
Sheening the knees up to her bosom drawn?
What horses mud-besprent so thirstily
Bellying the hush pools with their nostrils wide?"
And the Yew old as the long mountain-side
Answer'd, "I saw her hither with Clan Usnach ride."

"Come, love, and climb with me Findruim's woods
Alone," Naois pray'd. Through broom and bent
Strown with swift-travelling shadows of their
moods,

Leaving below the camp's thin cries, they went.
And never a tress escaping from her snoods,
Made the brown river with a kiss content,

So safe he raised up Deirdre through the ford.
Thanks, piteous Gods, that no foreboding gave,
He should so bear her after to the grave,
Breasting the druid ice, breasting the phantom
wave.

Here are a richness of music and a glow
of imagination by no means too common in
contemporary poetry. And these qualities
recur again and again throughout Mr.
Trench's volume. The passage describing
the consummation of the day of Naois and
Deirdre upon their island is good; and this,
in which the girl dances before her lover:—

And in her eyes and glimmering arms she brings
Hither all promise,—all the unlook'd-for boon
Of rainbow'd life—all rare and speechless things
That shine and swell under the brimming Moon.
Who shall pluck tympan? For what need of
strings?

To waft her blood who is herself the tune—
Herself the warm and breathing melody?
Art come from the Land of the Ever-Young? O
stay!

For his heart, after thee rising away,
Falls dark and spirit-faint back to the clay.

Griefs, like the yellow leaves by winter curl'd,
Rise after her—long-buried pangs arouse—
About that bosom the grey forests whirl'd,
And tempests with her beauty might espouse,—
She rose with the green waters of the world
And the winds heaved with their depth of
boughs.
Then vague again as blows the beanfield's odour
On the dark lap of air she chose to sink,
As, winnowing with plumes, to the river-brink
The pigeons from the cliff come down to drink.

Not only 'Deirdre Wed,' but also several
of the shorter poems in Mr. Trench's volume
are marked by great intellectual sincerity
and frequent felicity of rhythm and phrase.
Did space permit, we would gladly quote
from his 'Ode on a Silver Birch' and the
'Song for the Funeral of a Boy.' The
faults that we have to find with him are
mainly on the side of technique. Here he
contrasts unfavourably with Mr. Yeats, one
of whose greatest charms lies in his power of
saying, exactly and with ease, the precise
thing which he wants to say. In its absolute
freedom from all signs of the workshop his
lucid verse has the naturalness and inevi-
tability of a flower. It is not so with Mr.
Trench. There is often a slip between his
conception and the expression of it. Awk-
ward inversions, uncouth archaisms, and
haphazard punctuation suggest an effect of
imperfectly smelted ore. The material is
not thoroughly fused in the furnace of art.
Frankly, at times we fail altogether to catch
his meaning. This is in part due to a
deliberate straining after novelty of diction,
which is one of his dangers; but partly also
to an apparent failure to realize that an idea
or image clearly outlined to his own mind
may not be equally clear to his reader, un-
less he takes pains to make it so. The most
sympathetic reader will not do all the work.
In two pages, for instance, at the beginning
of 'Deirdre Wed,' there are two apparently
difficult puzzles. Of forest trunks it is said
that

never since they sway'd buds in the glens
Or spun the silken-floating violet gleam
Had those spars groan'd above so fierce a breath.

We should prefer "spun" to "span," and
"the silken-floating violet gleam" remains
a mystery. A few lines later,

Deirdre stood,
Hearing from distant ridges the first bleat
Of lambs perturb the dusk—bleats shivering out
Like wool from thorns.

Here the exact force of the simile, doubt-
less answering to some impression in Mr.
Trench's own mind, eludes us.

Probably Mr. Trench will some day
give all these poems a strenuous verbal
revision, to their advantage. In any case,
we do not wish to make too much of his
imperfections of technique. They will in-
evitably keep him from his wider audience,
as they long kept Browning from his; but
they do not weigh greatly beside the wel-
come evidence which 'Deirdre Wed' and
its companions afford of a new and genuine
poetic personality at work.

*Leading Documents of English History,
together with a Bibliography of Sources.* By
Dr. G. C. Lee. (Bell & Sons.)

This work, like one or two other American
books of the same type, is better in
conception than in execution. But even
in conception the compiler halts rather
disastrously between various opinions. His
leading idea is to give in English a series
of documents illustrating history from con-
temporary writers. But he never seems to
have clearly made up his mind at what type
of extracts to draw the line. His chief collec-
tions illustrate constitutional and eccllesiastical
history, and we do not quarrel with him for including chronicles as well as
documents within his purview. But we
complain of the capriciousness which, for
example, leaves out any passages from so
fundamental a source as the 'Germania' of
Tacitus. This tendency, which is luckily only
occasionally to be found in the mediaeval
part, seems to grow in strength as Dr. Lee
comes to later times, and has made the post-
Revolution extracts of a distinctly accidental
and arbitrary character.

Dr. Lee has combined with his extracts
a "bibliography of sources," which we
are obliged to condemn as inaccurate,
arbitrary, and misleading. It is so carelessly
put together that the commonest names are
misspelt, as, for example, "Lynwood,"
"D'Archery," "Hanzard," "Patriologiae,"
and "the Ingulfian forgery" (cf. the
"Ingulfas" of index, p. 594). It is so casual
in its choice of authorities that, to take one
example, it omits Murimuth, Galfridus le
Baker, and the 'Chronicon Angliae' (1328-
1388) from the list of fourteenth-century
sources. It is so uncritical that it refers
to Buchon's editions of Froissart and
Monstrelet, and solemnly states that
"Petri Blessensis Continuatio ad Historiam
Ingulphi" is "important for the reign of
Edward IV." A continuation of the Crow-
land Chronicle is, of course, important for
that period, but Peter of Blois, who lived
three centuries earlier, could hardly have
written it, and, as a matter of fact, the best
scholars agree in regarding the continuation
of "Ingulph" attributed to Peter of Blois
as no less a forgery than the original
chronicle itself.

It is only fair to Dr. Lee to say that
this bibliography is out and away the worst
part of his book. For the extracts them-
selves we should, after our protest as to
the want of principle of selection, have
had little but praise, if only they had
been all made in a scholarly way. But
surely the time is past for writers to go on
reprinting scraps of imperfect and un-

scholarly translations like those of the late
Dr. Giles, or, for that matter, those con-
tained in the Statutes of the Realm and other
pre-scientific publications of records. Things
are better when Dr. Lee borrows from newer
sources like the translations and reprints of
the University of Pennsylvania. Yet even
these latter are in no wise infallible. What
will the scholar make of such a translation
as the following extract from the *Assize of
Clarendon*? The Latin runs, "Et si non
fuerit publicatus, pro saeina quam habet,
eat ad aquam." The Pennsylvania version
is, "And if he shall not have been accused
on account of the profession which he has,
let him go to the water." And we do not
think Dr. Lee can pass blameless because
he has borrowed slipshod translations from
other sources. If you devote yourself to the
humble but useful work of publishing a
"crib," you should at least see that your
crib is good.

Dissatisfaction must also be expressed at
the emptiness of some of Dr. Lee's intro-
ductory prefaces to his documents. That
he is not an ideal guide in matters eccllesiastical
may be gathered from such state-
ments as these: "To Henry [i.e., Henry
VIII.] the Church of Rome was the true
Church"; "The four great religious parties
of the age of Elizabeth were the Anglican,
the Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the
Puritan." Remarks, however, of this type
show only some confusion of language. We
are much more intolerant of such a dictum
as "No student of history can pass lightly
over the pages which deal with Mary, Queen
of Scots." We are sorry to be obliged to
speak our minds as to the limitations of
Dr. Lee's compilation. At first we read it
with pleasure, thinking that it would prove
a useful little book. But further study soon
convinced us that in its present form it
could hardly be recommended to the type of
students for whom it is intended. It is a
great pity that it is so, for a careful revision,
which would alter only a small proportion of
the contents of the book, would make it as
useful in substance as it is handy in form.
American teachers of history are providing
many useful lessons, but though some of
them produce admirable work, others need to
raise their standards of accuracy and
scholarship if they wish their efforts to re-
ceive the full welcome that we desire to offer
them.

*Madagascar, Mauritius, and the other East-
African Islands.* By Prof. Dr. C. Keller.
(Sonnenschein & Co.)

In an introductory note Mr. H. A. Nesbitt
declares that "there is no book in existence
which presents so complete and trustworthy
an account of Madagascar, the Mascarenes,
and the smaller islands of the ocean to the
East and South-East of Africa as this work
of Prof. Keller." Had he merely stated that
this small volume contains the mostcondensed
and best illustrated sketch and summary
of all that was known of these islands by a
German naturalist some few years ago, he
would have given what was fairly his due to
the author whose pages he has now trans-
lated for English readers. The professor
himself, more modest than his translator in
his claims on our attention, states frankly
that, as during his journey in those regions

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some twelve years since he devoted himself almost exclusively to working out special questions of natural science, he has been under the necessity of discussing matters foreign to his pursuits, and he mentions at length the various authorities to whom he is indebted for the information of which he has availed himself. At the head of these he rightly places M. Alfred Grandidier, whose portrait occupies an honoured place among the numerous illustrations.

Prof. Keller is chiefly known to European men of science as the first to make known the existence of an enormous earthworm in Madagascar, that wonderful island which has so long been distinguished as the home of so many abnormal types in both its fauna and flora. He writes:—

"The earthworms of the island are specially remarkable. Of the smaller species *Pontoscolex corethaurus* and *Perichaeta biserialis* occur the most frequently. A truly gigantic species was discovered by me in 1886 (*Kynotus darwini*). I possess several specimens of the thickness of the finger and a yard and a half in length. In the formation of mould and preparation of the soil they take a pre-eminent share, for they make deep passages in the ground and thus contribute to the airing and breaking up of the surface mould. These gigantic annelida, after the fashion of our earthworms at home, pass a mass of earth through their intestines to cast it up afterwards on the surface; masses of these lumps of excrement lie about in many places. When dry they weigh on an average from 4½ to 5 ounces, and some specimens attain the weight of from 6 to 6½ ounces. The disturbance of soil must thus be very considerable, and it is calculated that these animals are able in the course of fifty years to supply to the surface a stratum three feet in thickness."

In historical research the author is, as he himself confesses, not so much at home. He names Fernando Soarez as the discoverer of Madagascar in 1506; whereas the first discovery of the great island is now more properly attributed to Diogo Diaz in 1500. In anthropological matters Prof. Keller differs from the President of the Société de Géographie in Paris:—

"Grandidier regards the Hova, and them only, as genuine Malays, who have made their way into the country from Java or a region near to it. The negroid elements, according to him, point to the district of Indo-China in their customs and religious conceptions. In this latter point I am obliged to differ from him, as I hold the second element, so far as it has remained without admixture, to be of genuine African origin. We have obviously to do with negro tribes which have come from South-East Africa. As soon as we leave the east coast and enter the district of the Sakalava on the west the African stamp of the population becomes unmistakable."

In the modern history of Madagascar Prof. Keller's summary is of the briefest description and not brought up to date, for he proceeds no further than the deportation of Ranavalona to Réunion in 1897. Of the great task of the pacification of the island, or the means by which General Gallieni admirably worked it out, not the slightest intimation is afforded, although the two volumes of the 'Rapport d'ensemble du Général Gallieni' have long since been published. On the other hand, wherever we encounter the observations of the traveller himself, they are keen, practical, and suggestive. Thus, on produce, he writes:—

"Madagascar is not poor in fruit trees. The citron grows wild, but its fruit has a somewhat bitter taste; the oranges, on the other hand, are of unsurpassed delicacy. They are largely exported to Réunion and Mauritius, but only keep for a short time owing to their thin rinds. The mango, of which there are numerous plantations, especially in North Madagascar, yields rich returns. Near Vohemar and on the islands of Ste. Marie and Nossi-Bé I saw groups of mango trees of a most picturesque appearance, and vying in size with the mightiest oaks of our forests. Although the flying foxes plunder the fruit every evening, the crop is produced in such a quantity that the overplus is often used for feeding swine."

Although Mauritius occupies a prominent place on the title-page, under seven pages are occupied with that notable colony, whilst nine are apportioned to Réunion, and about ten to the Mascarene group, its fauna and flora. In fact, not so much space is devoted to the Mascarenes and the other widely scattered islands of the South-East Indian Ocean as an ordinary gazetteer affords. Again, whilst the description of the Comoro Islands fills four pages, and a similar number is allotted to Nossi-Bé, the account of Juan de Nova, a mere sandbank some three miles long, occupies two whole pages; and it must be borne in mind that, with large print and paragraphs amply disposed, each page represents but a minimum amount of text, so that the "complete" account of these islands is necessarily very highly condensed. In these later chapters, too, Dr. Keller's information is somewhat belated and behind the times; for we find that mention is made of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes ceasing to call at Mahé in the Seychelles; but it is not added that communication has since been kept up with Colombo and Mauritius by the British India boats, or that Mahé has been connected by telegraph cable with Mauritius and Zanzibar.

After noticing these shortcomings, there remains the pleasanter duty of praising the fifty photographic illustrations, many of which are widely known, as they originally appeared in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, and have also been reproduced in that admirable brochure, 'Ce qu'il faut connaître de Madagascar'; but they are none the worse for that; indeed, the impressions from the clichés have been more carefully got up in the English book. The photographs by Dr. A. Brauer of the double coconut palms in Praslin and the vegetation in Mahé are especially to be commended. Likewise there are eighteen maps and sections, so in every respect the text is fully illustrated, besides having an index. As a popular account of the natural history and physical geography of this quarter of the globe the professor's book is excellent, but, as might be expected, a naturalist cannot occupy his mind with historical and political details, and information on such points must be sought for elsewhere.

The Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire. By James Macdonald. (New Spalding Club.)

In the late Mr. James Macdonald Scotland has lost a laborious and learned investigator of her place-names and ancient speech. The difficulties with which the subject is embarrassed are indicated by Prof. Mackinnon

in an introduction. That the author was interrupted in his work must be a matter of great regret, for revision, while it would probably have led in some instances to correction, would in many more have served to supply the meanings of numerous Gaelic words which have perchance been left without a solution. "He held strongly," says his nephew and editor, Mr. Troup,

"that there are many names in the district covered by his work whose original form is so completely lost as to put their meaning beyond the reach of reasonable conjecture: but others of them he was still investigating at the time of his death, and it may be taken as certain that in some cases he would have arrived at conclusions which he would have embodied in the work."

The conclusions already drawn will, Prof. Mackinnon thinks, "be accepted as in the main satisfactory by competent scholars." But in the north-eastern counties the old Celtic or pre-Celtic names have been many times modified, herein presenting far greater difficulty than has to be faced in the more purely Gaelic regions of the west, where, except for the infusion on the coast and in the isles of Scandinavian elements, the place-names present little trouble to any one acquainted with modern Gaelic. The case of Aberdeenshire is rather parallel with that of Ireland, where Saxon settlers have translated, transformed, and permuted ancient names by the substitution of approximate sounds until the old meanings have to be hunted back through centuries. It is remarkable, however, how the corruptions run on regular lines in both countries, and how much light is thrown, for instance, by Dr. Joyce's researches and canons of interpretation on parallel instances which presented themselves to Mr. Macdonald.

A certain number of old Aberdeenshire forms are called Pictish, which we take to be either archaic Gaelic or possibly Brythonic, in any case probably including a pre-Celtic element. As scholars think that this ancient type was not so completely superseded in the north-east as elsewhere by the Scottish Gaelic which invaded the whole country from the west, it is odd that no more derivations have to be relegated to that mysterious category.

How conjectural must be the interpretation of this class of words is well put by Prof. Mackinnon:—

"If it be allowed that the Pictish speech was in these parts preceded by a still earlier one, that earlier speech, almost to a certainty, is represented in one or other of the oldest names of the rivers and hills in the district. Such a name, if it exists, was sounded by a person of whose language and race-relationship we are, at present, entirely ignorant. The sound was taken up more or less accurately by a Pict, whose language has survived chiefly in names of persons and places, but of the sounds, forms, and structure of which we know next to nothing. The sound was again caught up, in a modified form to a certainty, by a speaker of Gaelic, who transmitted it to a fourth individual of alien tongue. This last was the first to reduce this sound, still further disguised on his lips, to writing, no doubt in as correct a form as he could."

Pictish, in fact, except in certain accepted forms, as the "blessed word" Pit or Pet, for *baile*, of which so much has been made, may be taken as something like the unknowable.

The Dee seems pretty good Gaelic, and the Deveron, though Mr. Macdonald is uncertain about it, may without much forcing be construed as Dobhran, the diminutive of *dobhar*, water. If Noth was a personal name, Tap o' Noth may be so far Pictish, though *taip a nochd*, the watch-hill, seems a reasonable interpretation. But far the greater number of difficulties with which Mr. Macdonald has had to cope arise from tricks of pronunciation and orthography with regard to names of Gaelic origin.

For the sources of information for the early names and their changes, the author, in default of such ancient authorities as the historical manuscripts of Ireland, has had recourse to: (1) Old charters (those collected in the Old Spalding Club publications), the Register of the Great Seal, and Robertson's Index of the Charters; (2) old descriptions of marches, bonds of manrent, remissions to barons and their followers in rebellion, old rent rolls, "and all such documents as contain place-names which have evidently been supplied by local officials"; (3) the old inquisitions (these are less trustworthy, dating only from the beginning of the sixteenth century); (4) later Record Office publications and ecclesiastical records, also the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire in 1696, which gives the popular pronunciation approximately; (5) the forms of names given in old histories and narratives. A copious list of authorities precedes the text. "From the close of the eleventh century," says our author in his work on 'Place-Names in Strathbogie,'

"to the close of the fifteenth, the changes which occur are for the most part either phonetic or literary, and therefore not very difficult to trace; while many of those found in the writings of the sixteenth century and forward result from ignorance, carelessness, or the conceit of the scribes."

This naturally followed the extinction of Gaelic as a practical medium for business, although we believe the author to be right in supposing that in the "landward" parts the old tongue died hard. He knew, he said, that within fifty years (of 1891) there were old families, natives of the lordship of Huntly, who had inherited the knowledge and continued the use of the old language. In the highland districts of the county the common speech must even yet be a guide to the proper identification of place-names. Still, the spelling is generally ingeniously corrupt.

It is here that Irish analogies have proved of much assistance. Such changes as the dropping of the letter *l*, the change of the terminals *ch* and *chd* to *th* and *t*, the addition of *d* to *n*, various alterations of the terminal *ach*, the substitution of *m* for *n* in the article, aspirated *c* or *ch* turned into English *h*, *c* and *ch* into *guh* and *f*, the addition of the English plural to Gaelic forms, are all practices upon which Irish etymology throws a useful light. Thus Joyce's Ardtannagh and Lissatunney (the high rampart, the foot of the rampart) give the author a clue to Ardtannes or Ard Tonies (Ard an t'sonnach, with English plural annexed). Belties and Beldygordon (1408) remind him of Baltyboys and Balty-daniel (*bailte*, townlands of Boyce and Donall); Mount Keen (*monadh caoin*, beautiful hill) of Lough Keen and Drumkeen

in Ireland. Such references might be multiplied; they are enough to show the intimate correspondence of the modernizing process, and of the material dealt with, on both sides of the Channel.

There is much, of course, of other than philological interest in this collection. The saints are tolerably in evidence, though somewhat disguised in this latitude. Oyne and Skeulan form sufficient buckram suits for the saintly Adamnan, otherwise St. Eunan, to lurk in; Kennéthmont commemo-rates St. Alemund, the Northumbrian prince immigrant to Pictland. Carmaferg has been thought to stand for St. Fergus's cairn (the possessive pronoun is often an endearing equivalent for saint). But *mo* would aspirate the *f*. Or else, if *m* has crept in for *n*, *carn cheare*, cairn of the hen (grouse), would, our author thinks, with the common Aberdeen-shire *quh* and *f* for the initial guttural *ch*, and the strange half-vowel sound so often inserted between syllables in Gaelic, satisfy the phonetics of the case. Banchory Devenick, the light-coloured corrie, is the burial-place of St. Devenic; Clochmaloo records the name of the favourite saint Moluac. Other interesting names are connected with old customs. That of the open-air celebration of the Sacrament, also common to Ireland, is indicated probably in Carnaveron, *Carn Aifirinn*, the Hill of the Mass. The accent is against the rejected alternative, *Carn a' bhroinn*. Monaltrie, *mon' altarain*, moor of the little altar (the diminutive occurs in the 'Book of Deer'), seems also a happy explanation. Sunday's Wells perpetuates in Lowland speech an old Celtic usage. We trace a secular institution in Muthillcock, a hybrid of which the first component is *Mód*, a court of justice. Pantieland, or Panderland, commemorates the sway of the ground officer or poynder, who was also an old English functionary. Auchavan (*achadh da mheann*) recalls the days when two kids paid the rent.

Of Scotch forms really Gaelic, of course, there are plenty. *Alt na Kebbuck* is obviously the burn, not of the cheese, but of the *ceapach* (Keppoch), the tilled plot. *Alt na Wheille*, by a usual transliteration, is *Alt na Choille*, the burn of the wood. *Annesley*, by its earlier spelling *Achinsley*, betrays itself as an Anglicized form of *ach' innse*, the meadow field. Of other oddities may be cited Boilmore, of course the great *baile*, or town-place; Balastrade, another *baile* with a street in it (*sráid*); Badilauchter, which Mr. Macdonald thinks is a doublet, *bad G.* and *lauchter Sc.* being each equivalent to *tuft* (may not the burn possibly be named from the "clump of the tawny land," *lachduinn*, Middle Ir. *lachta + tir?*); Cocklarach, a robust version of Culclerchy or *Cul a' chleirich*, the clergyman's nook. Eclipsis plays its part in Tomnaman, which oddly seems to mean the women's hillock, *Zom nam (b)an*. Bodylair has a Scotch look, and seems somewhat gruesome; but it is reassuring to find it identified with *Bad na láire*, the clump of the mare. Drumlassie is unexplained. Would *lasaiddh*, "of the kindling," be a possible meaning, in connexion with a beacon on the ridge?

Of pure Scotch words, with a touch of humour, we find Reekitlane (of a lonely shieling); Cleekumin, suggestive of a hard

soil, or perhaps a harder factor; Brankinentum, with a hint of justifiable swagger on the tenant's part; Scrapehard and Pickettum. The Gael, on the other hand, takes a more leisurely outlook on nature; the beasts and the birds are more to him than the ungrateful soil. The syllable *kirk*, *ceare*, indicates the grouse hen as well as the church, which is to him the *caglais* or ecclesia; *Monellie, mon'ealaith*, connotes the swan; Knock-na-hullar and other names are reminiscent of the presence of the eagle (*iolair*). The infinite variety of form and colour in the moors and hills supplies the main basis of his nomenclature; personal names, except those of saints, enter more rarely into it.

Some well-discussed names are here the subject of original suggestions. Ballater has been connected with *leitir*, a hillside; but it is pointed out that this suits neither the accent, which is on the first syllable, nor the locality. It is pronounced like *Be-alter* or *Be'-halter*, says our author, by the Gaelic people, and he regards it as a contraction of *Baile-challater*, "town of the wooded stream." But he confesses an uncertainty as to this interpretation. Balmoral he discovers to have been *Bothmoral* in 1451. This leads him to reject *mhorar*, the earl's (town), and *mòrail*, majestic; and he prefers the derivation *mòr choille*, big wood, as the old name of Ballochbuie forest, on the analogy of *Glaschoil*, *Glassell*, *Duchill*, &c. Among the various interpretations of *Garioch* he prefers *garbh-lach*, "rough district," believing that *l* after *bh* would easily slip into the sound of *y*, and that *r* would hardly be dropped out of *garbh - chrioch* (rough bounds), so as to make *Garviach*, the earliest Lowland name.

These discussions, however interesting, do not perhaps give the best impression of this valuable though unfinished work. The writer did not claim to have a native knowledge of Gaelic, but he was racially inclined to the study, was a patient investigator, knew the value of comparison of documentary evidence with the *vox viva* of the people, had a scientific mind, and considerable familiarity with the works of modern Celtic philologists. Hence, though he sometimes failed through want of readiness in the vulgar tongue, and sometimes was badly beaten by the horrific products of Aberdonian orthography (it must have been hard sometimes to maintain mental balance in the presence of words like *Albaclanenauch* and *Scleinemingorne*), he accounted for most of the words investigated in a scholarly way, and proved himself a worthy pioneer in a fascinating field of study. Alas that in philology, more than in most branches of knowledge, *ars longa, vita brevis*!

The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi.
Translated and edited by L. W. King.
Vols. II. and III. (Luzac & Co.)

THE concluding volumes of this important book are out at last—we reviewed the first as far back as September, 1899—having been delayed by the discovery of additional texts which have been included in vol. ii. Most of these are in the Assyrian Department of the British Museum, in which Mr. King is an assistant, but two of them are copied from votive inscriptions in the Louvre.

The third volume contains Mr. King's transliterations, translation, and commentary, and the whole makes up a fairly complete series of texts, casting light upon one of the most important reigns in Babylonian history.

Whether Hammurabi was or was not the Amraphel of Genesis, a point on which Mr. King has nothing to say, he was undoubtedly a powerful king, who ruled over Babylonia from Babylon about the year 2200 B.C. He was one of the kings of the First or Babylonian Dynasty, beyond which the later Babylonians did not apparently care to reckon, and Mr. King here gives his reasons for supporting M. Pognon's theory that the dynasty was of Arab origin. According to him, the first two syllables of the king's name form the name of a god, Hammu or Ammi, and the whole name signifies "great is the god Hammu." This seems likely enough, inasmuch as two of Hammurabi's successors were called Ammi-ditana and Ammi-zaduga respectively, the latter name meaning, by the same reasoning, "Hammu is just." He appears to have had to fight hard for his crown, and subdued Larsam, which power, according to some authors, was supported by Elam, always a most troublesome neighbour to Babylonia. In the thirtieth year of his reign he overthrew Elam also, and thereafter reigned in peace, the invasions of the Kassites, who eventually supplanted the dynasty of Hammurabi, not beginning till his son's reign. Although the boast on one of the inscriptions here included, that "righteousness was established" in Hammurabi's time, must not be taken too literally, he seems to have been a fairly benevolent monarch, who kept a sharp eye on the details of government and employed his troops of slaves on public works intended, at any rate, for the good of his people. He built temples, fortified cities, and made statues of the gods with great diligence. One of the great canals of Babylonia was named after him, and he "led the Euphrates," or, as is more probable, made a canal from it, to Sippar. Finally, after a reign which is generally said to be fifty-five years, though only forty-three are here accounted for, he died, and was succeeded by his son Samsu-iluna. These facts, which make up practically all that is known about Hammurabi, are abundantly confirmed by what is called a "chronicle" of the dynasty, here translated, which is, in effect, a series of annals in which every year is described by reference to some great event which occurred in or near to it. Mr. King has checked them by the contract tablets to be found in profusion in the museums, and these combined sources make up a more solid basis for history than perhaps the early annals of some countries nearer home.

The letters inserted also, consisting for the most part of despatches from Hammurabi to Sin-iddinam, governor of Larsam and probably the general commanding for the king on the Elamite frontier, throw considerable light on Babylonian manners at the time. They are extremely curt, and lack the elaborate protocols of the Tel el-Amarna epistles, a fact which Mr. King thinks is due to their coming from a superior to an inferior. The inference, perhaps, is rather that Hammurabi was as yet not so much an absolute sovereign as first among his peers, and that neither he nor they had yet abandoned

the primitive simplicity of their forms of address. Yet, to judge from some of the evidence here, Babylonia must have enjoyed during his reign a relatively high civilization, which was probably a legacy from Sumerian times rather than of Semitic introduction. There seem to have been regular posts passing between the capital and the provinces, and a very complicated system of law, mention being made of a lawsuit which lasted for two years. Mr. King thinks there is evidence that the king heard law cases personally, and there are certainly many instances in this volume in which he orders the parties to be brought before him at certain times and places. As, however, this is still the form of royal writs and summonses, it does not preclude the existence of a judiciary. Taxes, it appears from some of the letters, were mostly paid in kind, and the principal means of transport was by water, while religion is represented by the detailed directions given by the king for the respectful carriage of the gods conquered from the Elamites from their own shrines to Babylon and back again, a proceeding which, as Mr. King shows, was exactly imitated by the Philistines in the case of the ark of Israel.

But it is the letters dealing with the administration of justice which are the most instructive, some of them going to prove that, as Sir Walter Scott said, if some of the virtues are modern, at least all the vices are ancient. Here, for instance, is a bribery case:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'Summan-la-ilu hath reported unto me, saying, Bribery hath taken place in Dur-gurgurri [the town of the metal-workers], and the man who took the bribe, and the witness who hath knowledge of these matters, are here. In this wise hath he reported. Now this same Summan-la-ilu.....I am dispatching unto thee. When thou shalt behold this tablet, thou shalt examine into the matter, and, if bribery hath taken place, set a seal upon the money or upon whatsoever was offered as the bribe, and cause it to be brought unto me. And the men who took the bribe and the witness who hath knowledge of these matters, whom Summan-la-ilu will point out unto thee, shalt thou send unto me.'"

The king's anxiety that the bribe shall reach him untouched is suggestive of the ways of the court officials in Zadig, who returned to the prisoner on the royal order the four hundred ounces of gold they had fined him; "only they retained three hundred and ninety-eight for legal expenses, and their servants expected fees." Here, too, is a money-lending case:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'Lalum, the *kadur* [qy., ser], hath informed me, saying, Ani-ellati, the *raganu* [meaning unknown], hath laid claim to certain land which I have held from days of old, and the crop of the land he hath taken. After this manner hath he informed me. Now a tablet hath been found in the palace, and it ascribeth two *gan* of land unto Lalum. Thou shalt examine into the matter, and if Ani-ellati took the land on pledge from Lalum the *kadur*, thou shalt return his pledge unto him, and thou shalt punish Ani-ellati, who took the land on pledge.'"

Here, curiously enough, a registry of title such as we are now attempting to set up in England is successfully appealed to to defeat a usurious claim. Another letter shows that the king was forced to look after the Church as well as the State:—

"Unto Sin-iddinam say: Thus saith Hammurabi. 'When thou shalt behold this tablet, thou shalt cause them to bring unto thee all the overseers of cattle attached to the temples of the gods, and Arad-Samas, the son of Eribam, the shepherd of the temple of Samas, who is under thy control, together with all their accounts. And thou shalt dispatch them unto Babylon that they may render their accounts. See that they travel by night and by day, and reach Babylon within two days.'"

Mr. King supplies an excellent vocabulary for both the Sumerian and Semitic words used in these texts, and although his transliteration differs somewhat from that adopted by German cuneiform scholars, he has kept most commendably clear from philological discussion. That his translations will meet with universal and unquestioning approval is, of course, too much to hope for in the present state of Assyriology, but they are couched in excellent and dignified English, and probably convey an adequate idea of the original. Altogether, both he and the Museum are to be congratulated on the completion of a difficult task.

Mittheilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen an der Königl. Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin. Herausgegeben von dem Director, Prof. Dr. Eduard Sachau. Jahrgang III. (Berlin, Spemann.)

The unobtrusive work done by the Berlin Oriental Seminary goes steadily if slowly forward. The subjects dealt with in its lectures are never likely to be widely popular, but within certain limits they are urgently needed and earnestly pursued. The report before us shows an increase over the previous year of seven students in the summer and eleven in the winter term, the latest figures reaching 118 in the former case and 190 in the latter. Instruction is given in fifteen languages, viz., Chinese, Japanese, Gujarati, Hindustani, modern Arabic (Syrian, Egyptian, and Maghribi), Persian, Turkish, Swahili, Herero, Hausa, Duala, Ephe (Efik), Russian, modern Greek, and Spanish. Of the five students who passed their diploma examination last year, three took Japanese and two Turkish. No certificates appear to have been granted in any of the five African languages in which lectures are given.

The *Transactions* of the Seminary, published annually, are in three parts, dealing respectively with Eastern Asia, Western Asia, and Africa; the first division being edited by Profs. Arendt and Lange, the second by Prof. Fischer, Prof. Foy, and Dr. Brockelmann, and the third by Dr. C. Velten and Dr. Lippert. The volume includes some very able contributions, and the linguistic papers in the African part may especially be commended to the attention of students.

Prof. Arendt's 'Synchronistic Tables of the Chinese Dynasties'—a work of immense labour and research, of which the first part appeared in a previous issue—are in this volume brought down to A.D. 396. They are followed by a paper on 'The Chinese System of Finance and Taxation'; but articles likely to be of more general interest are Prof. Lange's on 'Japanese Children's Songs' and 'Songs used in Japanese Elementary Schools.' The latter treats of the songs edited and arranged (and

to a certain extent composed) for the use of schools by Mr. Isawa Shuji, Director of the Higher Training School for Teachers (Koto Shihangako) at Tokyo.

The West Asiatic division contains a narrative taken down in the Oman dialect of Arabic by W. Rössler; a dissertation on an Arabic verbal particle, by Dr. G. Kampffmeyer; the first part of a learned essay on 'The Ownership of Land in Turkey,' by W. Padel; a study of the Turkish vowels, by Prof. Karl Foy; and a bibliography of Russian works on Western Asia.

The African part of the volume opens with a paper on the Kikami language by Dr. C. Velten, already known by his excellent work in Swahili. Ukiami is a district of German East Africa, lying somewhat inland from Bagamoyo, south of Uzegua, east of Usagara, and north-west of Uzaramo. Its chief, Kingo, a Mzeguha by birth, whose father was well known thirty years ago under the name of Simbamweni, paid a visit to Dar-es-Salam in 1895, and on that occasion Dr. Velten obtained from him and his followers the materials for the present essay. Except for a few words and sentences in Last's 'Polyglotte Africana Orientalis,' and a grammatical sketch, with a vocabulary of about 250 words, by Herr Seidel, in the *Zeitschrift für afrikanische u. orientalische Sprachen* (vol. ii. No. 1), this appears to be the first work that has appeared on the subject. Kikami belongs to the group of languages which imperceptibly shade off from Yao to Kisukuma north-westwards; whether there is any definite break on the west it is hard to say. One point which strikes one, even on a casual view, is the frequency of the aspirate in Kikami, which differentiates it at once from Yao and other languages, where the sound does not exist at all. In fact, both Yaos and Mang'anja have a positive difficulty in pronouncing an aspirated *h*, and usually turn it into *s*. Sometimes *f* is substituted for it. Swahili, again, on the one hand, and Zulu and Ronga on the other, introduce aspirates with the greatest frequency, Ronga being especially partial to them; e.g., *Z. inkomo* (a bullock), which in Swahili and other languages has the "ringing *ng*" (*ng'ombe*), is in Ronga *y-homu*. This subject of the distribution of the aspirates is well worth following up. Besides a grammatical sketch, Dr. Velten provides a vocabulary and a collection of sentences, so that the materials for determining the plan of the language are tolerably abundant.

Dr. P. H. Brincker, formerly a missionary among the Herero, contributes a valuable study on the character and manners of the Bantu element in German South-West Africa. The missionary writing about the people among whom he has laboured for many years has, unfortunately, to steer very carefully between a Scylla and a Charybdis. On the one hand, he is naturally alive to their good points, and desirous that his readers shall find them as interesting as they are to him, and in extreme cases an unkind public calls him a sentimentalist and refuses to believe in his angelically perfect aborigines. On the other hand, beset by the equally natural (and probably unconscious) desire to magnify

his office, he is led to paint their natural characters in the darkest shades, and deny them any virtues except such as they have acquired through missionary agency. Dr. Brincker seems not so much to have fallen into the second error as to be rather hard on his people through a sensitive over-anxiety to avoid the first. This is hardly the place for an ethical or anthropological discussion, but one may remark in passing that several points which come out incidentally in Dr. Brincker's detailed description of the Herero do not altogether bear out the bad character he assigns to them in the beginning. It is curious to find that one of the great faults imputed to them is avarice; and the foresight and care shown in the acquisition and preservation of property—i.e., cattle—are very unlike what one expects in the case of savages. But this cannot, if taken strictly, be applied with any propriety either to Herero, Zulu, or Mang'anja.

The next most important item is a collection of Kihehe words by a Benedictine missionary, P. Cessian Spiss. This vocabulary, of which the Kihehe-German part occupies twenty-seven and the German-Kihehe forty-eight good-sized pages, is a work of no little labour and patience, and it is much to be regretted that it had to be sent home without the revision of the compiler, who was absent in Ungoni. One cannot help thinking that among the errors apologized for on this ground is to be reckoned the entry on p. 161, "hernach, *pambele, kumbele*." *Mbele* and words analogous to it meaning "the breast" (Zulu *amabele*; Chinyanja *ma-ere*, for *ma-bere*; Yao *ma-wele*) are so often intimately connected with the word meaning "in front" or "before" (in point of time), as Zulu *pamlili*, Swahili *mbele*, that one suspects the meaning in this case has been accidentally reversed. On a cursory inspection Kihehe reminds one very much of Yao, especially in the letter-changes of verbs and the possession of the perfect in *-ile*. This might be expected from the position of the Wahehe country, somewhat to the north of the original Yao habitat, as far as it can be made out, in the mountains east of Nyasa. It is curious that Elton and Cotterill, who were in the district in 1878, seem not to have heard the name Wahehe, but call the tribe Machinga or Majinga. The Machinga, of whom the well-known *Mponde* on the Upper Shire is a chief, are counted as Yaos by all the people of the Shire Highlands: the Yaos of those parts appear to reckon five principal tribes of their nation—the Machinga, Mangoché, Masaninga, Makale, and Namataka.

The Yaos themselves are represented in this volume by ten stories, written down (but unfortunately in Swahili, not in Yao) and translated by P. Basilius Ferstl, of the Benedictine Mission at Lukuledi (German East Africa). Several of these stories contain "song parts," chanted in chorus by narrator and audience, and these are preserved in the original language. Most are of the type of animal stories made familiar by 'Uncle Remus.' One entitled 'Masewe' (the name of a species of fruit) is a curious variant of the Undine legend. A childless woman put two *masewe* fruits into a pot, covered them up and left them, and in due time they became children, a boy and a girl.

When they grew older they cried, not for the moon, but for the reflection of the sun in the water. Their mother, unable to content them, reproached them, in her impatience, with their origin; they immediately ran away, sprang into a tree, and became *masewe* once more. It is to be hoped that no opportunity will be lost of making original collections of this kind.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of Dr. Lippert's 'Sudanica,' and several minor papers of great interest. We can only wish an assured and prosperous future to this valuable publication, which so far maintains the high level reached by the first and second numbers.

NEW NOVELS.

Dr. North and his Friends. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

To a clever man who has considerable knowledge and experience it must be no very difficult task to write a book like 'Dr. North and his Friends.' You choose a number of characters, labelled appropriately as the scholar, the doctor, the painter, and so on, and make them say all that comes into your head. Introduce a few charming women and a thread of a love-story, and the thing is done. The difficulty is (as so often in actual life) to know where to stop. Dr. Mitchell stops just short of 500 pages, not too soon. In these well-filled pages there are many interesting bits of learning, many shrewd bits of wisdom, and some choice specimens of American wit and humour. Still, there is too much of it. Dr. Mitchell should have remembered the Sibylline books. It is as impossible to notice Dr. Mitchell's work without a reference to 'The Autoocrat of the Breakfast Table' as it was for a descriptive reporter to write about the rebuilding of Chicago without mentioning the phoenix. Since Oliver Wendell Holmes's day the world has not grown more patient.

The Inner Shrine. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. (Harper & Brothers.)

MANY poorer novelists seem more discussed than Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick (once Mrs. Andrew Dean), yet she has staunch admirers, and in the memories of discriminating readers lingers as a writer of pleasant and wholesome, yet not common stories. 'The Inner Shrine' is worthy to rank with these by virtue of an agreeable manner and good matter, a quiet thoughtfulness and a restful sense of humour. The people in it are interesting, because the author has found a way of making them reveal themselves; they and the situations in which they are placed are at times arresting and even poignant, though the verge of caricature or sensationalism is never approached. The heroine is pleasant, perhaps because everything and every one give her pleasure. Though by her nature and upbringing she is a retiring kind of girl, she is no fool. Loyal, simple, sweet, and yet spirited, she is one of the "nice" girls of modern fiction. Their number is not enormous, and the experienced reader welcomes them as readily as flowers in May. In a vicarage amid the wild hills and fells of the North Country she lives with a parson brother, his wife, and their little boy Billy. On their deaths hangs the tale of

the girl's subsequent fortunes. Amongst the characters we thoroughly realize and enjoy, without admiring, an entertaining and shiftless couple, done to the life. This husband and wife are distinct, and prototypes of their kind. The dialogue does not pretend to be very smart and epigrammatic, but it has its touches. Certain turns of phrasing and construction are not always impeccable, but there is more to cheer and please than the reverse.

Deacon Bradbury. By Elwin Asa Dix. (Macmillan & Co.)

The taste for novels of a dreary religious cast seems to be strong in America, at all events among American novelists. Whether they know their market or not is a different matter. The climax of dreariness in 'Deacon Bradbury' is reached in the sermon delivered on the occasion of the formal withdrawal of the deacon from the Congregational church at Felton, in the state of Vermont. Here, however, the author's relish for his work seems most keen, and here no doubt he is making his strongest appeal to his readers. But the book is stated to be a novel, and must be judged as such. All this sermon should have been cut out. For the rest, the writing is not without good points. The presentation of the dour and sturdy deacon is strong, there is a dash of a grim sort of humour in the story, and the deacon's lively daughters are pleasantly and vivaciously sketched.

MILITARY BOOKS.

It is entirely desirable that trustworthy records of our military training schools should be kept and published, for they form part of an interesting register of changes in manners and customs as well as in education; and if along with these matters brief biographical notices of the more distinguished men connected with the institution are included, the result ought to be attractive to a considerable section of the public and useful as a book of reference for military men. For the school whence we draw our supply of artillery and engineer officers Capt. F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., has, in "The Shop": *the Story of the Royal Military Academy* (Cassell & Co.), made a praiseworthy endeavour to supply such a history, but without the biographies; his task being made more difficult by the destruction of papers in the fire of 1873, though Col. Jones's 'Records of the R.M.A.', having been printed, were available. To judge from results, there was much less unofficial information existing about Woolwich than there is about Addiscombe, the similar institution for the East India Company's service. Why this is so we know not, but Woolwich apparently boasts of no historian such as Sir John Kaye in the forties, who is credited with the authorship of 'Peregrine Pulteney,' a humorous description of cadet life at that time, or in the fifties the author of 'In the Company's Service' (W. H. Allen & Co., 1883). Capt. Guggisberg quotes from the latter a graphic description of a public examination held at Addiscombe, Woolwich procedure being practically the same. The whole performance was theatrical, and was carefully rehearsed till the actors were familiar with their parts, so it generally went off well. The prize-giving followed, which was a more genuine affair, and in which there was sometimes a little conflict between the donor, who tried to improve the occasion with oratory and exhortation, and the recipient, who desired to shorten the ceremony as much as possible. This is very well described in connexion with the presentation of the Pollock Medal to the most distinguished

cadet of the season; and as Capt. Guggisberg has not quoted it, we supply the omission.* The story of the Pollock Medal is recounted in 'The Shop' from sources not difficult to trace, which are in many respects but imperfect history; we are, however, less concerned with that than with its presentation:—

"Gentleman-cadet Lane," said the chairman, holding out the case containing the medal, and addressing the head cadet, who stood blushing before him 'the inhabitants of Calcutta, in remembrance of the noble—' But no sooner did Gentleman-cadet Lane get his hold upon the prize than he gave evidence, by violent tugging, that his desire to retire with his reward was in no way affected by any curiosity to learn the motives of the inhabitants of Calcutta in bestowing it. Had not the chairman, forewarned by past experience, kept a tight grip on the medal-case, it would have slipped from his grasp, and the customary address would have lost its point. As it was, the contention was so sharp between them as to stop the current of the chairman's words, and he had to get a new 'purchase' before he was able to proceed with the descriptions of the heroism and success of General Pollock."

Since 1741, when the Royal Military Academy was started, there have been many changes. At first the cadets were mere children, and among other professors there was a dancing-master; gradually the ages of admission were extended, and so regulated as to avoid undue difference. In the old days life was rough, food insufficient and coarse, and there was much bullying; nowadays these things are greatly changed; cadets dine late, and are provided with billiard and smoking rooms. Capt. Guggisberg traces the history with considerable minuteness, and introduces the names of some of the more distinguished persons who were educated at Woolwich, such as the Duke of Connaught, the Prince Imperial, &c.; and he very properly devotes a chapter to "Shop" games. The illustrations are specially good and well chosen; indeed, author and publishers may both be congratulated.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Sir Edward T. Thackeray in his endeavour to record the history of the corps to which he belonged, and which may be considered as closed with the retirement from active employment of Major-General C. Strahan, yet the volume entitled *The Royal (Bengal) Engineers* (Smith, Elder & Co.) cannot be said to meet requirements satisfactorily. The difficulties are great. In the first place, though the regimental list is filled with names of great distinction, yet the men were, save in rare instances, comparatively unknown in England; and even when their services were acknowledged in this country, lapse of time has caused them to be forgotten. Next, the section of the public interested, always small, has now dwindled almost to the vanishing point, for though the Bengal corps had and still has a measure of separate existence, it was merged in the Royal Engineers nearly forty years ago. Hence many rare attainments, combined with research and accuracy, must be brought to the task of writing their history if it is to be an adequate record. With these qualities success should be attainable, for the eminence of many members of the Bengal Engineers is beyond question and altogether remarkable in proportion to their numbers. As military commanders, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Cheape, and Sir Archibald Campbell; as men of science and literature, James Rennell the geographer, Sir Alexander Cunningham the archaeologist, Sir Henry Yule, and Sir George Chesney; whilst as men of general attainments Sir Henry Durand, Col. Richard Baird Smith, and Sir James Browne are names which would be difficult to match in any regimental list. And they do not exhaust its wealth, for the names of officers still living are excluded. The system adopted by Sir E. Thackeray is a reasonable one: he divides the existence of the corps into five periods, begin-

ning in 1756 and ending in 1890; of each he writes a short but good historical sketch, which is followed by biographical notices of selected officers who died or retired during the period. Now, had the notices been written on the same scale and with the view of being eventually brought together, they might have sufficed; as it is they are a miscellaneous collection gathered from sources of very different value, and the consequence is that the sense of proportion is often lost. There are many mistakes, some of which are no doubt printers' errors, but they should have been corrected. To those who know it is amusing to read of the Hon. W. W. Bird, as Governor-General in 1843, making an appointment on the recommendation of the Earl of Ellenborough; the fact being that Bird and the rest of his class were most submissive, however much they may have disliked their imperious master, and, if the expression may be pardoned, scarcely dared to call their souls their own, whether Lord Ellenborough was with his Council or whether he was absent from it, when the senior member acted as president. Again, "Francis Cunningham, brother to Joseph Davey, and to George Broadfoot," &c., reads very strangely; "the rajahs of Jumna," for Jammu; "T. S. Broadfoot," for J. S. Broadfoot; "Sir A. Barnes," for Burnes; "T. W. Fulton," for G. W. W. Fulton; "T. McL. Innes," for J. McL. Innes; "W. F. Blair" and "R. Blair," for H. F. Blair; "Dharnkote," for Dharmkot; "Holditch," for Holdich; and so on, all trifling slips, but some of them likely to aggravate the persons concerned. Again, though nothing is further, we are sure, from the compiler's intention than to borrow without acknowledgment, yet the indications of sources used leave something to be desired; in cases sentences have been modified and inserted without special reference to the author and without marks of quotation. This is generally undesirable; in a quotation insertions should be placed in brackets, omissions should be indicated in the usual way, and the rest should appear as a quotation, the source being plainly declared. It is interesting to note how the Thackeray family were connected with the Bengal Engineers: first, "In 1761 Major Rennell became engaged to Jane Thackeray, the sister of William Makepeace Thackeray, Factor and Fourth in Council at Dacca, and grandfather of William Makepeace Thackeray, the great author and novelist." Again, in 1818 Major Carmichael Smyth married Mrs. Thackeray, the author's mother, and the name is still borne on the retired list of the corps in the description of the gallant and distinguished officer whose valuable volume is now under consideration.

Operations of General Gurko's Advance Guard in 1877, by Col. Epauchin, of the Russian staff, translated by H. Havelock, which is the seventh volume of the "Wolseley Series" of Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., treats in detail a specially instructive episode of the Russo-Turkish war. Gurko's expedition was successful in demoralizing the enemy, inflicting substantial loss upon them, cutting two lines of railway, and spreading terror to within a few marches of Adrianople. That he was compelled to abandon the south side of the Balkans was not his fault, but that of the headquarters, who, instead of supporting him, used up their resources in trying to capture Pleven instead of masking it. The advance guard formed on June 18th was a scratch force, largely composed of Cossacks and including six newly raised Bulgarian battalions. The author asserts that the Russian cavalry was in this war in every way superior to that of the Turks. In truth, the Turks had no cavalry worthy of the name, only horsemen, inferior even to the over-rated Cossacks. The Russian cavalry

"was not yet fully trained in prolonged and rapid movements, so that, when increased activity was required of it, it suffered great losses. Its training in patrolling and still more in reconnoitring proved extremely slight. Though after the American War

* From an article, 'Addiscombe,' *Blackwood's Magazine* for May, 1893.

of 1861-5, and in the Franco-Prussian of 1870, we had acquired a higher notion of what the arm should do as the screen of an army, at the same time the great increase in the power of artillery and rifle fire led to the general adoption of the false idea that the action of the arm would for the future be very limited on the field of battle. It was held that cavalry could no longer attack infantry, and hence it often dismounted even where the ground was well suited for charging. There were even instances of it using its firearms on horseback. There were no charges made by large bodies, and such as there were were made by small bodies, this being partly accounted for by want of enterprise in the leaders and partly by the injudicious use made of the arm."

Notwithstanding their defects, the Russian cavalry were active, daring, and brought in much information, being, of course, well aided by the Bulgarian villagers. Gurko displayed considerable strategical skill, and combined prudence with audacity in a most happy manner. His chief difficulty was the cumbersome nature of his carts, but he lived largely on the country, and thus enabled his troops to effect miracles of marching. He was his own commissary, and the men thoroughly appreciated his exertions. "There is a general of the right sort," they cried; "he gives us good rest and good food, too; we can go on for another sixty miles, if necessary." In the capture of the Shipka Pass General Skobelev co-operated, attacking from the north while General Gurko assailed from the south. Naturally the Russian generals were doubtful as to the quality of the Bulgarians, who have not always proved themselves possessors of the highest military virtues and are held in little esteem by the armies of Europe. At first, therefore, they were kept in the background, though they had excellent Russian officers. At length, however, in the fierce fighting at Eski Zagra, two Bulgarian battalions fought with intrepidity and resolution, one battalion executing a charge which routed the Turks opposed to them, thus proving that even bad material, if subjected to discipline and well commanded, can be made into efficient soldiers. In conclusion, we thoroughly endorse the final words of Col. Epauchin, "These operations deserve to be studied." The maps and plans add much to the value of the monograph.

ETHNOLOGY AND FOLK-LORE.

Slavery as an Industrial System. By Dr. H. J. Nieboer. (The Hague, Nijhoff.)—This is a most important contribution to ethnological study. The author confines his researches to savage life, and endeavours therefrom to ascertain the sociological laws which have determined the social phenomena of the human race. He first of all defines his subject, very carefully distinguishing slavery proper from kindred phenomena which are not slavery; next he gives the evidence for the geographical distribution of slavery, and then he discusses the primary conclusions and definitions to be derived from this evidence. Finally we have the author's conclusions. It will be seen from this summary of the work that it is carried out on scientific lines. There is no hasty collection of material for the purpose of being fitted into a series of undigested conclusions. The student may test for himself both fact and conclusion, and where he differs from Dr. Nieboer he must differ respectfully. It is somewhat novel to have the terms of political economy—capital, labour, profits, rent, and the rest of them—applied to savage conditions, but we think the result is wholly good. Political economists, writing from the evidences of modern civilization, have often the greatest difficulty in differentiating the various elements of their problem, because almost all these elements are expressed and stand in relation to each other in terms of a money standard. A pound that is capital and a pound that is revenue are apt to get confused even in the clearest minds, unless by the constant application of the necessary

definition the two pounds are kept separate and distinct. In writing from the evidence of savages, however, these difficulties do not arise. The terms of the problem are all derived from separate concrete economical elements, untouched by a common standard of nomenclature or a common standard of thought. And thus the problems can be stated in such a way that the several stages are clearly distinguished by differences in nomenclature. We do not know of a more fruitful method of studying some of the wide differences occurring among the leading economical authorities than by reducing their terms and conditions to the standards supplied by savage culture. The theory of rent and the theory of taxation and improved rent are seen in the actual making, and the present writer has more than once tested this method. Dr. Nieboer has confined his work to the question of slavery, and has set forth very clearly certain definite principles. These principles may to some people seem somewhat trite, after having read the evidence in support of them which has been adduced beforehand, but they could not, without great difficulty and a mass of argument, have been deduced from modern conditions. They appear to be all the more valuable because of their simplicity. Dr. Nieboer defines the causes which lead to the keeping of slaves and those which prevent it as being divided into two classes, which he calls internal causes and external causes. Slavery, he says, cannot exist where there are no internal causes requiring it—i.e., where there is no use, economic or non-economic, for slave labour. A tribe will not keep slaves, even though its coercive power would enable it to do so, if there is no employment for them. The same obtains where negative internal causes are found—i.e., where there are definite circumstances which make slave labour useless. Again, slavery will not exist if there are no external causes rendering it possible—i.e., if there is no opportunity of procuring and retaining slaves. These two fundamental principles of slavery as an institution are drawn, and we think correctly drawn, from the savage evidence collected by Dr. Nieboer. It is only when applied to the mediæval history of the Western world, and to the conclusions held by some distinguished historians upon the social phenomena of early Europe, that their true value is understood. They are simple enough when stated, and they are obvious enough by the light of the evidence which supports them. But the simple and the obvious are not to be found among the complex details of feudalism, and here it is that they give the most telling results. For instance, the commutation of labour dues for money and the transition from serfdom to freedom went on about the same period, and they have been held to be cause and effect; but Dr. Nieboer has no difficulty in disposing of Prof. Hildebrand's elaborate theory on this subject. The fact is that Dr. Nieboer's researches touch mediæval history at many points—points not recognized by him or, at all events, not mentioned by him; and we should not be surprised if one result of this book is that many writers who have derived their evidence solely from mediæval documents and the interpretation which a study of mediæval history alone puts upon it have at last to alter their views and their methods. We are glad to think this may be so. The mediæval history of Europe is not a thing apart from human history elsewhere. It is a substantial and important contribution to anthropological evidence, and therefore as such should receive light from anthropological evidence; and the sooner this is universally recognized by scholars, the sooner will the results of its study be a nearer approach to the truth. If Dr. Nieboer has accomplished nothing more, he has shown that economical laws derived from the conditions of savage culture can be reduced to order.

Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folk-lore.—*Celtic and Mediæval Romance.* By Alfred Nutt.—*Folk-lore: What is It, and what is the Good of It?* By E. S. Hartland.—*Ossian and Ossianic Literature.* By Alfred Nutt.—*King Arthur and his Knights.* By Jessie L. Weston.—*The Popular Poetry of the Finns.* By Charles J. Billson.—*The Fairy Mythology of Shakespeare.* By Alfred Nutt.—*Mythology and Folktales: their Relation and Interpretation.* By E. S. Hartland.—*Cuchulainn, the Irish Achilles.* By Alfred Nutt.—*The Rigveda.* By E. Vernon Arnold. (Nutt.)—These nine little paper books deserve notice. They are brightly written, are short, and give the results of the latest research on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hartland's essay on folk-lore should have come first. It is in every way worthy of his high reputation as an exponent of that subject, and of the position which he and others have gained for that branch of anthropological inquiry. It appeals not only to the student of the past, but to the administrator of the present, and we should like every minister of the Crown and every official holding a post in any of the distant lands of which the empire is comprised to possess a copy. This will, perhaps, appear a somewhat remarkable thing to say, but it is needed, for of all nations we are most neglectful of the knowledge which would make us understand the peoples we rule. "It has been felt," said Sir William MacGregor, alone among colonial governors, "that no man, or body of men, can rule justly and wisely a people with whose customs, usages, and inner life they are unacquainted." And Mr. Hartland, who quotes this passage, tells us in his tractate why this is so. Mr. Hartland's second contribution is a remarkably lucid and sane attempt to trace out the history obtainable from tradition and story. Mr. Alfred Nutt contributes four essays. They are full of good material and good reading. We like best the study of Cuchulainn, the Irish Achilles. Mr. Nutt brings home to his readers the importance of the traditions attached to this hero as being true history "in the sense of being a faithful reflection of manners and customs, a faithful expression of mood and thought. In this sense I believe the Cuchulainn tales to be true, and, as being true, to be infinitely precious. As do no other surviving monuments, they reflect the manners and customs, they express the mood and thought of the men who sacked Rome and harried Delphi, who founded a state in Asia Minor and withstood for long years the greatest of the Romans." These are conclusions which teachers of folk-lore would do well to emphasize on every available occasion. They explain what this fascinating study can do in the supply of historic documents and side views relating to periods and peoples who have otherwise never come into or have sunk out of history. We are not much struck by Mr. Nutt's study of the fairy mythology of Shakespeare, though we dare say it will appeal to many readers in a way that the other subjects do not. Mr. Billson's account of the popular poetry of the Finns is an excellent piece of work, relating to a people who must always be of great interest to Europeans; while Prof. Arnold's 'Rigveda' may almost be considered as a companion account of another people perhaps of even greater interest. Except where there is special evidence to the contrary, "the presumption must always be that these poems embody the folk-lore of the peoples amongst whom the Aryans were now settled as conquerors—that is, of the native population of Northern India." Here is an issue of supreme importance to all students of this attractive subject, and though Prof. Arnold does not, of course, in the limits of his sketch do more than suggest the evidence for this conclusion, he does enough to send the reader to more elaborate studies. Altogether these little tracts are likely to be very useful. They sketch in a short and simple form the elements of long and complex problems,

and they provide good bibliographies to assist further study. We wonder whether it is possible for some of our higher schools to use them as a means of directing the attention of English boys and girls to valuable subjects of study, which will take them beyond the region of the ordinary curriculum.

Wooings and Weddings in many Climes. By Louise Jordan Miln. (Pearson.)—This book has one essential feature—its author has travelled among most of the peoples she writes about, and she describes many of the ceremonies from notes made on the spot. This is, of course, as it should be; and we may say at once that many of the notes, being taken from the woman's point of view, are of value as evidence in the history of human culture. But Mrs. Miln does not write for the anthropologist. She has a somewhat flippant and easygoing pen, and it is wielded, we suppose, in favour of that dreadful personage, the popular reader. No doubt he will be fairly satisfied with the material got together for his benefit, but we fear that beyond his claims there is little chance of any other feeling than that of irritation at so much excellent observation being treated so unhappily. "Mrs. Grundy at the North Pole," "Friends though Wedded," "Stockings *versus* Books," are specimens of the paginal headlines which are supposed to indicate the contents. And so the following passage will convey an idea of Mrs. Miln's style of writing:—

"The Greenland bride elect, whatever she may be, must appear unwilling, and the bridegroom must gain her by force, genuine or counterfeit. For Mrs. Grundy is queen of queens, etiquette is etiquette, and appearances must be kept up on Greenland's icy mountains as on India's coral strands. The girl's relatives seldom interfere on her behalf, but still less may they seem glad to part with her. Indifference is the acme of Eskimo good form, even as it is the hall-mark of best breeding in the wigwams of North America and the mansions of Belgravia."

All this sort of thing (and there is plenty of it) seems to us to be rather silly. And it is unnecessary; for Mrs. Miln knows how to penetrate into the origin of things very well, and when she says of the Eskimo and their marriage customs that "man and woman have very little else at the North Pole, but they have each other," she expresses in a sentence what Mr. Westermarck and a few other anthropologists have failed to grasp when they have been studying marriage customs among primitive peoples. Mrs. Miln goes to Malayland, Japan, China, Canton and Mandalay, Australia, Morocco, Burma, Arab lands, Germany, Norway, Brittany, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Spain, and Greece. There are many interesting notes to be found here—let us mention the Breton maid's story on p. 124—some capital illustrations, not so fully described as we should have liked, and much irrelevant matter. Mrs. Miln should have added a description of some of the wedding dresses she figures, and of one or two other obvious details, and in return we could have forgiven her much.

NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

The Biblical Theology of the New Testament. By Ezra P. Gould, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Gould's book on St. Mark, published as a volume of the "International Critical Commentary" in 1896, was favourably noticed in these columns, and has brought its author some reputation. He now contributes to the series of small "New Testament Handbooks" which is being produced by American scholars a volume which professes to give in the compass of 217 pages a sketch of the theology of the New Testament, seeking, as he says in his preface, "to find his way through the New Testament, as the critics have found a way for us through the Old." The critical position taken up in the introduction arouses hopes, but also fears, the genuine Pauline Epistles being limited to five, or at most seven, while the synoptic Gospels are said to have been written

to show Jesus's teaching about the law, a tendency-criticism which appears in various later passages of the book (pp. 8, 117). On p. 108 we read that 1 Peter is a balanced treatment of the debate between St. Paul and the Jewish Christians, a verdict with which few will be found to agree. The attempt made in this little book is bold, and the author tells us he makes it with some diffidence. We cannot regard it as very successful. For one thing, there is wanting an adequate grasp of the realistic Jewish thought out of which that of the New Testament grew. As in his 'Mark,' so here Dr. Gould does not believe Jesus to have expected the kingdom He preached to appear suddenly on the earth by God's power, or to have looked forward to returning shortly Himself to rule over it: the kingdom Jesus spoke of is regarded as an ideal and ethical thing, His coming not as a single event, but as a gradual process—a serious error, it appears to us, in the foundation of such a building. On p. 73 we read that St. Paul's was the first attempt to rationalize the death of Jesus. But did not Jesus Himself grapple with the problem of His death, and arrive at a view regarding it on which that of St. Paul was based? We may say, however, that Dr. Gould's account of New Testament thought improves as it goes on, and that the chapters on St. Paul and St. John are good, though the treatment adopted, that of translating apostolic ideas into modern equivalents, cannot be called satisfactory. A handbook which is presumably intended to be used by students should present the facts in such an order that they shall speak for themselves.

The Second and Third Epistles to the Corinthians, with some Proofs of their Independence and Mutual Relation. By James Houghton Kennedy, D.D. (Methuen & Co.)—The meaning of the strange title of this book is that Dr. Kennedy considers that 2 Corinthians of our Bible is composed of parts of two letters of St. Paul to Corinth, the last four chapters being the end of the earlier one, and so called Second Corinthians, the first nine chapters, here called Third Corinthians, being the beginning of a letter written after that one, and referring to it. This theory has strong upholders in Germany, Hausrath having started the notion of the "Four-Chapter-Epistle," in which several prominent scholars now believe. Dr. Kennedy has here expanded into a volume the substance of papers contributed to the *Expositor* in 1897. The strength of the theory lies in the contrast which all readers have noticed between the earlier and the later portions of 2 Corinthians, and in the abruptness of the transition at x. 1; and also in the facts that the former letter to Corinth, spoken of in chaps. ii. and vii., cannot be identified with 1 Corinthians, nor the painful visit spoken of in these chapters with any of which the First Epistle informs us. The arguments for the new theory could not be better stated than they are in this little book, and it will be necessary for English theology to give them full consideration. Dr. Kennedy accounts in a very ingenious way for the curious chance which, if his theory is true, caused the end of one Epistle and the beginning of another to be joined together in one and survive in that form.

The Relation of the Apostolic Teaching to the Teaching of Christ. Being the Kerr Lectures for 1900. By the Rev. Robert J. Drummond, B.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—These lectures are written in an easy style, and show wide reading both in modern theology and in literature. If they do not add to our knowledge, they discuss an important question in a manner sufficiently interesting. The book is an answer to the cry "Back to Christ!" and to the contention that the teaching of Christ is obscured and buried by that of His Apostles. Against this Mr. Drummond holds that the Apostles, instead of obscuring Christ's thoughts, enable us to

know them where we should not otherwise do so. These men are the school Christ founded, and the teaching of the school reveals that of the Master. This thesis is upheld in a way which is often very uncritical. The Johannine discourses are taken as homogeneous with those of the synoptists, and used indiscriminately along with them as showing what Jesus taught. We are told that St. Paul knew enough about Christ's earthly life to have written a gospel; and of St. James we read, to our astonishment (p. 46), that three days after the Crucifixion he met his brother (*i.e.*, Jesus) alive and strong, a statement for which it would be difficult to find any evidence. The Sermon on the Mount is held to have been given just as Matthew reports it; a discourse which occurs twice in different circumstances is held, not to have been placed by tradition in different settings, but to have been twice spoken by Jesus. Such things shake our confidence in Mr. Drummond, and while he is no doubt often right in his contention that the gist of our Lord's teaching is the same as that of the Apostles, we cannot follow him when he asserts that Jesus as well as St. Paul had a doctrine as to the origin of sin, or that, when the Apostles called Christ "Lord," they meant that term in its Old Testament sense as indicating God or Jehovah. While pointing out these differences, we confess to a kindly feeling towards the lecturer, who is grappling with a very difficult and complex problem, and often shows considerable insight.

Select Narratives of Holy Women from the Syro-Antiochene or Sinai Palimpsest. Syriac Text, with Translation, by A. S. Lewis. 2 vols. (Clay & Sons.)—Mrs. Lewis enjoys the rare distinction of being indefatigable both as a discoverer and editor of ancient texts. It will be remembered that the famous early recension of the Syriac Gospels found by her at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai formed but the lower writing of a palimpsest, and that the upper text was written about four centuries later than the great literary treasure which it covered. It was clear from the first that the later work, apparently dated A.D. 778, had a distinct value and importance of its own, and that the discoverer meant to publish it as soon as time should permit. This expectation has now been realized, and as a result we have two new and handsome quarto volumes before us, one containing the Syriac text of the upper writing of the palimpsest, and the other an English translation, and both forming fresh instalments of the series known as "Studia Sinaitica" (Nos. ix. and x.). Mrs. Lewis has taken great pains in comparing her Sinaitic text with corresponding pieces contained in MSS. at the British Museum. Whilst her sheets were passing through the press, she became aware that some of the stories had been edited by Bedjan; but as the editor just named gave no translation, and as, furthermore, her text may be considered in some respects superior to the MSS. at Bedjan's disposal, she wisely decided to go on with her work. The Syriac stories are followed by eight appendices, containing for the most part collations of her MS. with texts previously published, and ending with 'Fragments of the Acts of Judas Thomas from the Sinaitic Palimpsest,' by Mr. F. C. Burkitt, and a discussion on one of the colophons contained in the Sinai codex. We recommend students of Syriac and theological literature to take a careful survey of the work in all its bearings. The remaining space at our command we must devote to a brief review of the stories themselves. First, as to the general character and literary value of these tales, Mrs. Lewis has struck the right key when she says that

"though it would be a difficult task to sift the few grains of historical truth from their bushels of imaginative chaff, they are not without some literary beauty. Piously believed in at the time they were written, they exhibit just such a mingling of exciting adventure with godly precepts as would

make them a favourite means of edification to the monks of the Middle Ages."

Lower down she also aptly remarks:—

"The first four of the tales, especially, Eugenia, Mary, Onesima, and Euphrasine, throw a curious light on the character of asceticism in its best (?) days. In each of them we find a maiden who runs away from home, leaving her parents plunged in inconsolable grief, to take refuge either in the desert or in a monastery of men. We have the breaking of natural ties in order to form supernatural ones; and the Devil, whose wiles the fair recluse was supposed to have escaped, torments her more within the walls of the monastery than he could have done in the shelter of her home."

The story of Thecla, of which Mrs. Lewis only makes a summary, is well known as one of the oldest of Christian romances, and its special interest lies in its bearing on the different opinions prevalent in early days on the character of St. Paul. Tradition—in this case originally invented or based on the flimsiest of facts—had somehow connected the Apostle's name with that of Thecla, and the present story is said to have been composed at the beginning of the third century for the purpose of clearing the Apostle's name from calumny. The tale of Cyprian and Justa is of great importance, as being the earliest Christian form of the far-spread legend which to us Westerns is best known under the name of Faust. Mrs. Lewis includes a good account of the affinities of the different versions of the story, and she also reminds us that the Arabic and Greek texts of the legend have been printed in "Studia Sinaitica," No. viii. Four of the stories have been mentioned in our second quotation from Mrs. Lewis's introduction, and the titles of the other narratives are: Pelagia, Marina, Drusus, Barbara, Irene, Euphemia, Sophia, Theodosia, Theodota, and Susanna (a form of the story in the Apocrypha). Modern readers who are in search neither of edification nor of much literary enjoyment, but are for a time content to dwell on the crude romances of all but non literary times, will find much to interest and amuse them in all these tales. To the student of Church history they are an index of the beliefs, superstitions, and morals of the time in which they were written. Mrs. Lewis deserves our gratitude for this publication; so does her sister, Mrs. Gibson, "for her unweary care in detecting errors" in the work of her relative.

SHORT STORIES.

On the Wing of Occasions. By Joel Chandler Harris. (Murray.)—Mr. Harris has been wise in avoiding all reference to Uncle Remus in his new book. It shows that he can succeed uncommonly well in a different class of narrative. 'On the Wing of Occasions' contains five stories, more or less connected, all dealing with incidents supposed to have occurred in the American Civil War. Mr. Harris tells his tales with much spirit, and can stir one's pulse with excitement; and at the same time he finds scope for his excellent gift of humour, and for some wise and serious reflections which add not a little to the effectiveness of his pictures. 'The Kidnapping of President Lincoln' is the most considerable of the stories, and it is, perhaps, the best, though the fun of it is carried rather far. One of the characters comes perilously near to Uncle Remus. He is, in fact, Uncle Remus in a new dress, and to make the President spend so much of his time listening to the fellow's humorous stories seems almost too farcical.

The Queen versus Billy, and other Stories. By Lloyd Osbourne. (Heinemann.)—Some of these stories have already appeared in magazines, though there is no mention of this in the volume quaintly called 'The Queen versus Billy.' Mr. Osbourne has made his appearance without the aegis of Stevenson, and comes well enough out of the adventure. Several of the stories are almost good enough to have been

inspired by his old partner, yet they have about them a note of individual temperament and manner. They are mostly South Sea and Samoan in kind, with plenty of local human nature and general human nature also. Mr. Osbourne is not by any means a squeamish writer, nor a novelist afraid of a situation or a pronounced description. He has often touches of humour, too, and at times a feeling for the right word, partly from training and association with an elect mind, partly, we may suppose, from a natural inheritance. It is not necessary, nor would it be particularly interesting, to point out the best amongst these stories. Some of them are slight enough, and in others a certain lack of proportion and careful selection of details is visible; but, taken as a whole and as the work of a man still young, they seem to show promise for the future.

There are nearly a dozen stories in the volume entitled *Diamantelen*, by Sadi Grant (Digby, Long & Co.), and nearly all have some reference to life in the Far East. Northern China, including Hong Kong and Wei-hai-wei, seems to be well known to the writer, whose sketches of European life in those places are among the best portions of the volume before us. The plague and the Boxers provide much of the incident which enlivens a generally light and readable collection of short essays in fiction. An exception should be made to the disadvantage of the last story in the volume, which approximates to the usual meaning of the phrase "an old chestnut." The first story is longer than any of its fellows, and gives its name to the book. The unusual word "Diamantelen" purports to be the name of an English girl, called after one of the family who flourished in the time of Charles II.: some hint might have been given as to the manner in which it is proposed to accent and pronounce the name. This story, too, concludes with an incident in the struggle between the Europeans and the Boxers.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

The Captivi of Plautus. Edited, with Introduction, Apparatus Criticus, and Commentary, by W. M. Lindsay. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Lindsay has shown in his 'Historical Latin Grammar' that he is exceptionally well qualified to deal with the difficulties of Latin etymology and syntax, and his brilliant essays in the *Journal of Philology* mark him out as just the right man to edit Plautus. This book will not disappoint the world of scholars. The critical and exegetical part is well done, and presents special features in the prominence given to popular Latin and colloquial pronunciation; there is a good account of the MSS.; but the most valuable part of these pages is the metrical introduction, which is a distinct advance on all previous editions of the author. Earlier scholars vary between the extremes of squaring everything by the Greek rules and of ignoring quantity altogether. The immense mass of exceptions which is left under either of these methods is explained away by arbitrary classification or as each editor's prejudice may suggest. Mr. Lindsay hits the happy mean. He does not ignore Greek types or the rules of quantity; he realizes the limitations of accent *ex machina*, the law of *brevis brevians*, and so forth; and by one new principle he reduces a great mass of apparent exceptions to order. This is what we may call phrase-accent or group-accent as opposed to word-accent. No one speaks in words; we all speak in phrases, and the Romans, like ourselves, accented words differently according to their relation to other words. For instance, preposition and noun are a group with one main accent, and for all practical purposes one word. Thus *apud*, if ever used alone, would be accented on the penult; but with *me* the group would be pronounced *apud-me*. Consequently the accent of such words varies with

the context, and the preposition will often have no main accent at all, as in *opud-Ciceronem*. Let this serve as an example of the principle, which applies also to unimportant or enclitic words, the verb "to be," auxiliaries (as *voloscere*), and so forth. We call it a new principle, not as implying that it was never recognized before, but because Mr. Lindsay is the first to apply it systematically to the metres of Plautus. This part is thoroughly well done, and we have only to suggest that the rule that "prepositions were subordinate in stress to the nouns which they accompany" is more correctly stated as we have put it, that preposition and noun are accented as one word, and follow the regular laws for word-accentuation, except, of course, where there is special emphasis. The notes, as we have said, are remarkable for their use of the Latin colloquial, which is often brought in to decide questions of reading. The Romance languages, too, are brought in evidence, with interesting results. There are some good notes on syntax, as that on *si* final (28), *refert* (296), *quod* (586); but others are less satisfactory. The explanation of *dixeram* (17) is regarded as the beginning of the late Latin tendency to substitute the pluperfect for the perfect, seen in Romance languages; but it is more likely to be an ancient idiom, perhaps belonging to the period when the perfect did not imply past time, surviving in popular speech and developing when the literary traditions died, much in the same way as accentual verse was obscured by Greek influence and afterwards killed its rival. Mr. Lindsay says that *fueram* is so used, but probably not other verbs. Yet we have *veneram* ('Trin.,' 161), *fecerat* ('Stich.,' 251), for the simple past, and *apscessero* ('Trin.,' 625), *concessero* (1007), for the simple future. The explanation of *i dierecte* is not convincing, and Mr. Lindsay should have mentioned Nettleship's ingenious conjecture that the word is a bastard form of *dioppragei*. There are other points we might question if we had space, but we offer a tribute of admiration to the work as a whole. It will be indispensable to the student of Plautus, and we hope Mr. Lindsay will follow out his plan of editing other plays of the author, and treating one by one "the remaining topics of interest, such as Plautine accidence and syntax, and the history of the Plautine text in antiquity."

Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie. Edited by G. Wissowa. (Stuttgart, Metzler.)—It is high time for the English classical world to take note of this very important work, which is practically a new book and a record of all that has been discovered and disputed in Greek and Latin philology and archaeology since the completion of Pauly's original edition in 1850. The task undertaken is indeed an enormous one. Three completed volumes and three parts (Lieferungen 46-8) are before us. They have succeeded each other with commendable speed, for the first number is about three years old. But the latest issue does not conclude the vast article on 'Colonia,' so that we cannot expect a completion of the work for half a generation. The form is royal octavo, with double-column pages, and each volume runs to over 1,600 pages. There are many sketch-maps in the text. Possibly there will be an atlas added at the end. All this sounds very formidable, but, on the other side, every classical reader who acquires the work has beside him a very complete library of reference. A glance at the latest three numbers will justify this statement. Being in C, they are exclusively Roman and Latin, and therefore not much in contact with Greek studies. Few scholars now prosecute Roman studies in comparison with Greek, and so it happens that though there are not many of the Greek articles in which English learning does not bear a part, in these instalments there is hardly a mention of it. Even in discussing the Egyptian form of the imperial *co'lonatus* there is no allusion to Messrs.

Grenfell and Hunt's texts from that period. But the like absence of reference to Wilcken's 'Ostraka' seems to suggest that the eminent contributor Seck is not wholly abreast of recent discoveries. Nevertheless, this article of over thirty columns is a masterpiece; and so is the succeeding article, 'Colonia,' which not only enumerates from inscriptions and authors all the 381 known Roman colonies, but adds a lucid dissertation on the forms and variations of this great feature in the development and maintenance of Roman sway. Such an article tempts us to the vulgar practical suggestion that, if an intelligent candidate for Oxford "greats" or the higher Civil Service read it with care, he would be armed at all points for an essay on Roman colonization, provided his examiner did not resent such erudition. In no case should an efficient "coach" in ancient history and the kindred topics delay a day in procuring such a book, so long as ready-made and closely packed intellectual goods command the market. But this by the way. There is no scholar who does not require a book of reference upon such byways as the lost Roman historians Celsus and Cluvius, on legal terms, and obscure local names, not to speak of the newest lights on the great subjects of classical and early Christian philology. To all such we commend this great work, written by a host of specialists under an editor of the highest capacity.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HISTORY.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHEIN & Co. publish an interesting volume by Dr. John Davidson, a political economist from Edinburgh, who is now a professor in New Brunswick. The title is *Commercial Federation and Colonial Trade Policy*. The historical part of the volume has already appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly*, but the greater part of the book is new, and the chapters which discuss future trade relations within the Empire, especially so far as Canada is concerned, are valuable. The author points out that the ancient preference to British goods in the colonies was in great part nominal, while the burden to us of the preference we gave to colonial goods was "very real." He reminds us that it was not till 1860 that the last preference to colonial goods in our duties was removed; and with regard to attempts to revive that preference he states that "the whole history of the preferential duties is one long warning against all attempt to give an artificial direction to industry." At the same time, very rigid Free Traders would perhaps think from other passages that the author has been somewhat influenced by colonial feeling, and is not quite sound. Compared, however, with most Canadians, he is a good Free Trader, and examines with skill the nostrums by which it is now attempted to reverse the policy of Lord Grey, and, in his words, "to divert capital and industry to other than their natural channels." When Dr. Davidson comes to examine the preference now given by Canada to British goods, he points out that it is "really little more than a slight diminution of the protection given the Canadian manufacturer against his English competitor. And this twenty-five per cent. reduction was not a clear reduction. The tariff rate was first of all raised." He points out the improbability of the British electorate consenting to tax their food or to hamper British manufactures by raising the price of raw material, and makes a number of suggestions for concessions to Canadian feeling, consistent with a non-reversal of our Free Trade policy, as far as taxation is concerned. While many are excellent and most of them at least arguable, one is curiously opposed to the feeling of most of the colonial electorates. Dr. Davidson suggests that we might do more than we do "to promote emigration, and divert to the self-governing colonies that stream of emigrants which the colonies

grudge to see flowing towards the United States.....There might, with great advantage to both parties, be an imperial and colonial partnership in promoting emigration to the self-governing colonies." Our information is to the effect that any such policy would be fiercely resisted by the Australian colonies, and would not receive unmixed support in Canada, while it is singularly inapplicable to the case of the Dominion, as it is impossible to prevent immigrants from crossing the frontier into the United States, and difficult to prevent them from realizing for cash any advantages which may have been given them with a view to prevent their doing so.

There are not many other points in which we have adversely to criticize our author. A sentence at the bottom of p. 70 suggests that colonial Protection arises from the necessity of raising a large revenue from customs; but the whole book contradicts this view, which has little foundation in fact. Both Canadian and Australian Protection are real Protection, while examples may be found in other parts of the world of countries which raise a large revenue from customs without much or even incidental Protection. The author in the political portion of his book is a little wild for one who is so intelligent an observer of the economic situation. He writes at length with regard to the enormous effect produced in Canada by President Cleveland's message as to Venezuela; but he somewhat suggests that we came out of the discussion with flying colours, and no one would gather from his pages that in fact we yielded to the pretension for the first time set up by the United States. The substance, he thinks, was unimportant. However that may have been, the form was more important, as we agree with him in thinking; but from the point of view of form our concession was complete. Dr. Davidson, in pointing out at how high a price the French buy such colonial trade as they possess, does not swell the figures, as they should be increased, by the cost of the army in Algeria. In his final chapter, on 'Trade and the Flag,' he does not make the use which we should have expected of the figures of our trade with the Argentina. The enormously high proportion per head of British goods which we send to that country is not explained by any of the reasons which Dr. Davidson gives for the specially great character of our trade with certain parts of the world. He seems to think that, although trade cannot be shown to follow the flag, it does "follow the citizen." But the foreign element in Argentina is rather Italian and German than British. He himself says that "there has been a great deal of emigration from Germany to Southern Brazil and the La Plate Republics; and as a consequence the trade of Southern Brazil is almost entirely in German hands." The curious fact is that we have a gigantic trade with Latin America as a whole, and especially with certain portions of it in which the British population is extremely small. If, as Dr. Davidson says in another passage, labour follows prosperity and trade follows the flag—if the flag means capital and labour—while capital is "inclined to keep within national boundaries," then Latin America is a curious exception to his rules. There are a few misprints in the volume; and the insertion of the word *sic*, in a passage of an eighteenth-century despatch, after the phrases "the Mauritius" and "the Havanah," strikes us as odd in a writer of Dr. Davidson's research, as the dropping of the "the" (now thought unnecessary) in these two names, as well as in the names "the Bermudas" and "the Bahamas," is very modern.

M. Seignobos is a high authority on history, but we do not greatly value his *Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814*, which

is now translated from the French, and published in excellent form in two volumes by Mr. William Heinemann. It is difficult indeed to write of the history of Europe in modern times, for the history of Europe is, in an increasing degree, mixed up with the history of the world outside of Europe. British readers will find this drawback more disturbing to them than do French, and the popularity of the English version is likely, therefore, to be less than that of the original work. The earliest chapters of the first volume deal with what the author calls "England"; and Scotchmen will be unnecessarily irritated by the term "Angleterre" having often been translated by that word instead of by "the United Kingdom" or "Great Britain" where these are meant. The attempt to discuss "the evolution of England" without taking note of India and of the colonies is disappointing. If we turn from what specially concerns readers on this side of the Channel to what is general, we do not find that clearness of guidance which is expected from a well-known historian. The discussion on the origin of the Franco-German war is a case in point. There can be no more important part of this history, yet we find it treated in a manner which must confuse the reader. The author states all the facts, but he arranges them in such a fashion that nothing will be made of them by those who do not know the story for themselves. Under the heading 'Declaration of War, 1870,' for example, he tells us that "peace seemed assured.....when a diplomatic incident suddenly produced a complication which in a few days led to a war." This altogether outside view is at variance with the distinct statement in the text that the Archduke Albert had in the previous winter drawn up a plan of campaign in Paris for the Austrian and French armies, and it is also at variance with the foot-notes which show the history of the Hohenzollern candidature in 1869. Finally, the full light thrown on the matter by the King of Roumania is alluded to only as "a suggestion" which "indicates that the candidacy was an instrument of Prussian policy." The author, alluding to the Due de Gramont's revelations, writes as though they were vague; but it should be remembered that an Austrian despatch was published by the duke which definitely admits the alliance. There is not one word, either in the text or in the foot-notes, pointing to the obvious military expediency for Prussia of anticipating Austro-French joint action, which, impossible in 1870, was prepared for May, 1871.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Songs from the Book of Jaffir (Macmillan & Co.) profess to be "adapted from the Persian translation of Jamshid of Yezd, the Guebr," but in spite of sundry quotations from his 'Seefarnama,' or 'Book of Travels,' not to mention a stanza of the original Persian, which, as the author prudently states, is "quite unintelligible," we more than suspect that the Oriental setting is a piece of legitimate, if not very plausible, invention. At any rate, the verse is wholly innocent of local colour, and makes no attempt to masquerade in borrowed plumes. How much it gains thereby in sincerity and naturalness will be clear to every one who has realized the immeasurable distance in literary style, taste, and feeling between mediæval Asia and modern Europe. The songs, each division of which is introduced by a prose legend, are songs of love and wine, of war, vengeance, and death. They marry simple words to pleasing and tuneful rhythms with something of a haunting quality; the refrain is used effectively, but perhaps too freely. Tender yet healthy, subtle yet high-spirited, they recall the East by a certain mystical vagueness of thought rather

than of expression. We have noticed but one cockney rhyme — "broad" and "sword." "Drafts divine" suggest Plutus, not Bacchus. The line

There is some one still left who will stand for the right
has a strong flavour of Sir Boyle Roche's immortal bird, but these accidents will happen at times. The following song of Tyra, the slave, may be quoted as a specimen of the author's graceful muse:—

The merry ripples murmured along the shore they love,
The marble temple glistened amid the cypress grove,
The smoking altar sent its incense above the kneeling throng,
And, oh, I heard a tender word my heart will treasure long:
Still dance the merry ripples along the shore they love,
But ruined is the temple, and vacant is the grove.
The loving word that once I heard my heart remembers yet,
But dare the man remember, and can the God forget?

Readers of this little volume are not likely to lay it aside unfinished or without regretting that it is finished so soon.

The Romance of the Rose, Englished and edited by F. S. Ellis, is now completed in three volumes. We have already noticed the first part of this valuable addition to the "Temple Classics" (Dent). "The Romance of the Rose," like the "Faerie Queene," is a book more suitable to be dipped into than to be read as a whole. The poem of William of Lorris by itself—the first portion of the "Romance"—would never have attained world-wide celebrity, even if it could have survived to our own day. It served its best purpose when it afforded a stage and personages ready set out for Jean de Meung—scholar and poet, the Rabelais of a cleaner and manlier century. The reader will find it interesting and profitable to turn over Mr. Ellis's excellent index and refer to one or the other passage as a name catches the eye. The list of names is an epitome of the Middle Ages. Metaphysics and natural science, moral philosophy and woman's wiles, are discussed in turn with biting satire or naïve inconsequence. With regard to the task Mr. Ellis set himself in undertaking this translation, we must begin by recognizing the difficulties with which it is surrounded. There is, in the first place, no accurate text. Meon's, published during the First Empire, is perhaps the best, but it is very rare; Michel's (1864) is almost equally rare, and is disfigured by several blunders, notably by that through which the numeration of all lines beyond line 3407 is 600 in advance of the true number; while the Edition Elzevirienne of M. Croissandau seems to be an attempt at a critical text by a gentleman whose knowledge of old French and mediæval matters was defective. Further, if a version of the "Romance" is to be severely accurate, it must be in prose, and it is more than doubtful whether there would be a public or a publisher for it. Lastly, a work so full of allusions as this demands careful annotation, and the plan of the series admits of few notes. Our translator has struggled bravely with these difficulties. Unfortunately, he uses Croissandau's text, with his system of numbering the lines, a system which makes reference to any other edition difficult. He has made, too, some important emendations. Thus in ii. 200 Mr. Ellis suggests "Algus," the eponymous inventor of algorism—arithmetic—where all previous texts had Argus. Another emendation he suggests is more interesting. Where Meon and Michel's text reads "Les russians vivens estancha," he has, evidently with Virgil in mind, substituted "vineus" (iii. 183). The early-printed texts have "Les ruisseaux courans estancha," showing that "vivens" was not understood. As regards closeness of translation, Mr. Ellis's version is rather a paraphrase than a "crib"; he aims rather at reproducing the general effect than at using the precise sentences and figures of the author, and he has been successful. His boldest stroke, however, is to avoid the somewhat free-spoken ending of Jean de Meung by writing a new one of his own. Altogether Mr. Ellis is to be congratulated

on the completion of a task which must have given him much pleasure, and will profit many who have not the opportunity or the means of reading the famous original.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P., publishes through Messrs. Cassell & Co., under the title *The Sick and Wounded in South Africa: What I saw and said of them and of the Army Medical System*, his letters and speeches, and defends himself against Mr. Balfour.

RUGBEIANS of all ages will turn with interest, and some elderly ones with a certain curiosity, to a book upon Rugby, including its athletics, by A. G. Butler, the hero of "Butler's Leap." That "house-jumping [was] intended mainly to discipline (duck and drench) the new fellows, who come home shivering in wet white trousers, and are thus saved from growing cocky and upsetting," is brought vividly before us by the mere name of the former master of Haileybury. We once saw a whole house (Shairp's it was) follow the leader over the brook at the classic spot we have mentioned, with remarkable physical (and moral) results to the fags. Not less green to the veteran memory are some of the well-known matches in which in the fifties the Rugbeians of that day had the cheering company of Butler on the football field. The story of *The Three Friends* (Frowde) opens with an incident of the game for which we can vouch, though the date, we think, is an anachronism. The conspiracy to lame an unpopular postor in the sixth match may have been formed and executed on more than one occasion, possibly; but it cannot have been a frequent occurrence. On the whole, we must confess that it was well to abolish hacking; but with its abolition grew the vices of mauling and hugging, until the speed and beauty of the old game were lost. The modern system of passing and of attenuated ranks has produced a swift game again, but it has lost many of the best features of the football of old Rugby. As a kind of *lampadephoria* the modern game is most scientific; but kicking, charging, and running-in seem rather lost arts. In the forties, the period covered by the story, games were beginning to be compulsory at Rugby, and the freedom enjoyed by Brown and East considerably curtailed. Bold adventurers could not then "disdain

The limits of their little reign,
And unknown regions dare desrey";
although Pat O'Brien, much in character, contrives to practise some very audacious poaching under Tait's new model. Mr. Butler, a little half-heartedly, pronounces in favour of the systematic confiscation of all leisure to athletics. It keeps boys out of mischief, but certainly tends to terrible uniformity of type. It was not on this system that Waterloo was won, and recent experiences make one doubt its fertility in the matter of original resource. Be this as it may, Mr. Butler has written a pleasant picture on the whole of school life in his day. He certainly leaves an impression of more intimacy between masters and boys than we ever remember as existing, ardently loyal as boys were a decade later to some excellent masters. The pictures of Matthew Arnold and Clough are evidently from life. But the pleasantest of all the portraits is that which the writer provides, involuntarily, of himself.

THE issue for 1901 of the *Clergy Directory*, the thirt-first, is already before us. Mr. Phillips is to be congratulated on producing this compact and useful record two months earlier than usual. Such promptness has no doubt caused the editor some extra work, but it was worth while.—We have also received the new year copies of the *Catholic Directory* (Burns & Oates) and Mr. Howe's *Classified Directory to Metropolitan Charities* (Longmans).

In the neat little "Westminster Biographies" (Kegan Paul) *Daniel Defoe*, by Mr. Wilfrid

Whitten, is out. It is a lively piece of work, which may well lead to the further study suggested by the bibliography at the end. The author should, however, have referred here to the letters found among the Harley Papers in the possession of the Duke of Portland, published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1897. No such minute account of Defoe's spying had appeared before, and one can hardly be sorry to find his business so badly paid, for a more "unabashed" double-dealer there never was.

THE Librairie Hachette et Cie. publish *Sur la Frontière Indo-Afghane*, by M. Foucher, who was sent to the Peshawur Valley upon a mission of the French Ministry of Public Instruction having to do with Buddhist archaeology. The gentleman in question had a pleasant trip, and has given us an entertaining volume. For any good that he did from an archaeological point of view, we imagine that he might as well have spent the whole of his time in the museum at Lahore. The best things that he saw away from the Punjab capital were the reliefs which, by a horrible barbarism (productive, however, of a fine effect), are let into a chimney-piece in the mess-room of the Guides at Hoti-Mardan. The writer, of course, ridicules the popular ascription to the period of Alexander the Great of the Graeco-Buddhist sculptures of North-West India. The work is very similar both to that of the Kerteh vase in the Hermitage, which we call Graeco-Scythian, and to that of the tombs at Arles, St. Maxime, &c., which we call late Roman or Gallo-Roman, but which are full of Greek suggestions. M. Foucher regards most of the Indian objects as being what he calls Graeco-Roman of the first century of our era, and he thinks that wandering artists who went over the whole known world exported late Greek art under the patronage of Rome, and that even the Buddhas of Japan and of Java are directly connected with their models. Incidentally M. Foucher gives us a book of travels. He very carefully studied the Peshawur Valley, crossed the Malakand just before the attack upon it, and saw something of the nearer part of Swat. He makes few mistakes, though his translation of "beggars" (as applied by British officers to the agricultural population) as *mendiants* hardly strikes us as happy. We confess, however, that we do not know how to translate "The Absent-Minded Beggar" into French. "Catch-em," as applied to the horses as well as to the men of the native frontier levies, is also difficult of explanation to the foreigner. M. Foucher understands it of men as meaning that it is their inefficiency as armed police which is alluded to by the desirous advice given to them to "catch 'em alive." The fact is exactly the opposite. It was the uniformity with which the levies used to massacre the people that they were directed to bring in which caused the issue of the order whence is derived their name, now transferred to every object which belongs to them, so that we hear of catch-em saddles, catch-em necklets for horses, and so on.

In the two excellent series of selections (Colin & Cie.) which deal respectively with living French writers and dead masters, we have "Pages Choisis" from Alph. Daudet and from M. Paul Bourget, both well introduced by M. Gustave Toudouze. It would be worth while for English schools to consider the merits of these capital books.

COMMANDANT WEIL has republished from a review, through M. Bouillant, of Saint-Denis, a paper on *La Mission du Lieut.-Col. Catinelli aux Quartiers-Généraux de Murat et de Bellegarde*. We notice this publication because it is chiefly based on the British and Austrian archives, and contains extracts from documents apparently transferred by our War Office to the Record Office which we imagine are the very

papers of Lord William Bentinck, perusal of which was a few years ago refused to the late Marquis de Sassenay when he was working on *Murat*—a refusal which was mentioned by us at the time.

WE have on our table *Reflections on the Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain*, by J. A. Cramb (Macmillan),—*French Lessons in French*, by F. P. de Champassan (Cassell),—*Tables of Divisors*, by T. Denee (Mayfair Works, 74, South Lambeth Road, S.W.),—*Studies and Appreciations*, by L. E. Gates (Macmillan),—*Education and the Philosophical Ideal*, by H. W. Dresser (Putnam),—*The Principles of Mechanics*, by F. slate, Part I. (Macmillan),—*A Book for all Readers*, by A. R. Spofford (Putnam),—*Annals of a Doss House*, by S. Hallifax (G. Allen),—*Heredity and Human Progress*, by W. D. McKim (Putnam),—*The Advertisers' Guardian* (Dixon),—*Happy Suffering*, by F. Coppee, translated by C. M. Welby (Rivingtons),—*The Wrongdoer*, by A. Upward (Simpkin),—*The Conversion of Miss Caroline Eden*, by M. E. King (Dent),—*The Bravest of the Brave*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*His Only Son*, by C. Darrah (Hood, Douglas & Howard),—*Fluffy and Jack*, by H. Atteridge (Cassell),—*An American Anthology, 1787-1899*, edited by E. C. Stedman (Boston, U.S., Houghton, Mifflin & Co.),—*Wings, a Book of Verses*, by M. E. Ashton (Kegan Paul),—*Jesus of Nazareth*, by C. Hargrove (P. Green),—*The Apostles' Creed*, by A. Hopkins (Putnam),—*La Mort des Dieux*, by D. de Mérejkowsky, translated from the Russian by J. Sorrièze (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Agricultural Zoology*, by Dr. J. R. Bos, translated by J. R. A. Davis (Methuen),—*Fights for the Flag*, by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett (Newnes),—*Cherry Ripe*, by Helen Mathers (Jarrold),— and *The Herb-Moon*, by John Oliver Hobbes (Newnes).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Gloag (P. J.), *Evening Thoughts*, cr. 8vo, 4/-
Hill (N. D.), *The Influence of Christ in Modern Life*, 8/-
Lawlor (H. J.), *Thoughts on Belief and Life*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Lewis (H. E.), *The Life of B. Herbert Evans*, D. D., 6/-
Mackenzie (W. L.), *Pure Religion*, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Minifie (W. C.), *The Mask Torn Off*, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Nestlé (E.), *Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the Greek New Testament*, translated by W. Edie, and edited by A. Menzies, 8vo, 10/-
Peabody (F. G.), *Jesus Christ and the Social Question*, 6/-
Taylor (Mrs. H.), *One of China's Scholars: the Conversion of a Confucianist*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Walker (W.), *The Reformation*, extra cr. 8vo, 6/-

Fine Art.

Fothergill (G. A.), *Notes from the Diary of a Doctor, Sketch Artist, and Sportsman*, folio, 52/6 net.
James (T. M.), *Longman's Complete Course of Needlework, Knitting, and Cutting Out*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

Poetry and the Drama.

Davies (D.), *The Wisdom of Nathan Gray*, and other Poems, roy. 16mo, 5/- net.
Thrush, The No. 1, imp. 8vo, 4d.
Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland, edited by R. Ford, Second Series, imp. 16mo, 5/- net.

Music.

Huneker (J.), *Chopin, the Man and his Music*, cr. 8vo, 10/-
Political Economy.

Cunningham (W.), *An Essay on Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects (Medieval and Modern Times)*, 4/6

History and Biography.

Bourinot (Sir J. G.), *Canada under British Rule, 1700-1900*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
Grant (A. J.), *The French Monarchy, 1483-1789*, 2 vols. 9/-
Mable (H. W.), *William Shakespeare*, roy. 8vo, 21/- net.
Rount (J. H.), *Studies in Peersage and Family History*, 8vo, 12/6 net.
Seignobos (C.), *A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814*, translated from the French, 2 vols. 20/- net.

Geography and Travel.

Bates (K. L.), *Spanish Highways and Byways*, 8/6 net.
Smith (S. P.), *China from Within*, 8vo, 3/6

Education.

Collar (G.) and Crook (C. W.), *School Management and Methods of Instruction*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Philology.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Green-Gyzzarn (Vol. 4); Invalid—Jew (Vol. 5), 4to, each 5/-
Science.

Blount (B.) and Bloxam (A. G.), *Chemistry for Engineers and Manufacturers*: Vol. 2, *Chemistry of Manufacturing Processes*, 8vo, 18/-

Golebiewski (E.), *Atlas and Epitome of Diseases caused by Accidents*, translated by P. Bailey, cr. 8vo, 18/- net.
Hovell (T. M.), *A Treatise on Diseases of the Ear*, Second Edition, 8vo, 21/-

Lawler (J. J.), *Modern Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating*, imp. 8vo, 21/- net.

Levy (E.) and Klemperer (F.), *Elements of Clinical Bacteriology for Physicians and Students*, translated by A. A. Rabiner, roy. 8vo, 12/- net.

Lockwood's *Builder's, Architect's, Contractor's, and Engineer's Price-Book* for 1901, ed. by F. T. W. Miller, 4/-
McKay (W. J. S.), *The History of Ancient Gynaecology*, 8vo, 7/6 net.

Mracek (F.), *Atlas of Diseases of the Skin*, edited by H. W. Stelwagon, cr. 8vo, 15/- net.

Parker (L.) and Kenwood (H.), *Hygiene and Public Health*, cr. 8vo, 12/-

Perry (J.), *England's Neglect of Science*, 8vo, 2/6 net.

Sheldon (S.) and Mason (H.), *Dynamo Electric Machinery, its Construction, Design, and Operation*, 10/6 net.

Zuckerlandl (O.), *Atlas and Epitome of Operative Surgery*, edited by J. C. Da Costa, cr. 8vo, 13/- net.

General Literature.

Dann (A.), *The Fading of the Light*, and other Stories, 3/6

Henry (L. E.), *England's Armed Neutrality*, 8vo, 6/- net.

Merle (C. J.), *Bridge Whist*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Michell (R. N. L.), *Egyptian Calendar for the Koptic Year 1617 (1900-1901 A.D.)*, 8vo, 3/- net; sewed, 2/6 net.

Spencer (H.), *Various Specimens*, Enlarged Edition, 8vo, 6/-

Warden (F.), *Morals and Millions*, cr. 8vo, 6/-

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Oort (H.), *Textus Hebreici Emendationes in Veteri Testamento*, 5m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses, Vol. 21, 90m.

Oertzen (O.), *Die mecklenburgischen Münzen des grossherzogl. Münzkabinets*, Part 1, 4m.

History and Biography.

Biré (E.), *Mémoires du Général d'Andigné*: Vol. 2, 1765-1857, 7fr. 50.

Grisar (H.), *Geschichte Rom's u. der Päpste im Mittelalter*, Vol. 1, 22m. 40.

Heyck (E.), *Friedrich I. u. die Begründung des preussischen Königtums*, 3m.

Lavisse (E.) et Rambaud (A.), *Histoire Générale du IVme Siècle à nos Jours*: Vol. 12, 1870-1900, 16fr.

Philology.

Minor (J.), *Goethe's Faust, Entstehungsgeschichte u. Erklärung*, 2 vols. 8m.

Schmidt (E.), *Charakteristiken*, Part 2, 6m.

Wülfing (J. E.), *Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen*, Part 2, Section 2, 15m.

SOPHUS SCHANDORPH.

THE obituary of the twentieth century cannot fail, I suppose, to open with the name of the Danish poet and novelist Schandorff, since he died, after a long and hopeless illness, at his house in Frederiksberg, at five o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day.

Sophus Schandorff, whose real surname (I believe) was Skamdrup, was born at Ringsted, a small market town in Zealand, on May 8th, 1837. His father was postmaster there, and it is said that the comic types of ostlers, postilions, and diligence drivers, which so frequently recur in his stories, are reminiscences of his early surroundings. Sophus Skamdrup (or Schandorff) went quite early to the famous grammar-school at Sorø, and then in 1855 to the University of Copenhagen. His student life was protracted over seven years, and he successively abandoned ambitions to adorn the pulpit and the stage. He finally took up philology as the probable study of his life. A warm friendship for the poet Kristian Arentzen turned his thoughts to literature, and in 1862 Schandorff published a volume of poems, in 1867 a story called 'Out in the Woods,' and in 1868 'New Poems.' These were awkward attempts in the romantic manner at that time in vogue. None of them attracted the least attention, and Schandorff concluded that he had no creative gift. He certainly had no kind of vocation to write the sort of prose or verse popular in Denmark in those sentimental days.

Early in the seventies' the teaching of Dr. Georg Brandes set on foot a revolutionary movement in Danish literature, in which a number of very young men, among whom the leaders were Jacobsen and Holgar Drachmann, took part. Schandorff discovered that the naturalistic tendency of this new school was intimately sympathetic to him. In his fortieth year, and after having resigned all ambition, he suddenly determined to write like a beginner, and he found his place at once,

He says of himself, in an interesting autobiographic poem—

My beard had grown bushy, my hair was thin,
 Ere a house of my own I contrived to win,

and he had the very curious position of being a middle-aged man walking abreast of boys in a revolt against convention. His volume of short stories of country manners, published in 1876, began this new career, and attracted the hostility of the critics. The young group, however, warmly welcomed him within their ranks, and in 1878 his first great novel, 'Without a Centre,' made a wide sensation and achieved a popular success. He now began to write abundantly, and it is only possible to refer here to his most notable books. Among those are 'The Story of Thomas Friis,' 1881; 'The Old Apothecary,' 1885; 'Bridget's Fate,' 1888; and 'Helga,' which appeared so lately as 1900. Schandorff seemed to be a very powerful man, but the end of his life was burdened by a slow consumption of vital power—what is now called by the doctors pernicious anemia—which for some months past had made his body a load too heavy to bear, and for some weeks had clouded his mind also.

The characteristics of Schandorff's imaginative work have been compared to those of the Dutch painters of low life. He delighted in humorous, highly coloured, exactly detailed compositions of the daily life of the inhabitants of country towns. In this field he exercised the privileges of a realist with great boldness, and was by no means careful to consider the susceptibilities of the delicate reader. The extremely refined balance of his sentences and the rich colour of his diction are sometimes oddly contrasted with the rudeness and even the unseemliness of the scenes he depicts. It is difficult to find a recent English parallel to Schandorff, but his liveliest pages would certainly have amused Fielding, who would probably have found nothing to disapprove of in them. He was a rough and jovial man, with a huge laugh not easily to be forgotten, and a loud, jolly voice. He had no taste for "society," and could rarely, even in the days of his greatest popularity, be lured into the salons of Copenhagen; but he was the most loyal of friends, and a writer of remarkable originality, who has left no one in the North who is quite like him.

EDMUND GOSSE.

COPYRIGHT IN SERIAL MATTER.

New York, December 22nd, 1900.

I SHOULD be glad if you will kindly permit me through your widely read journal to call the attention of authors and publishers to the advisability of printing, in English periodicals, where novels and other material is printed on which a copyright is obtained in the United States, the notice of copyright required by American law in this form: Copyright, followed by the name of the author or publishers, followed by the year—i.e., "Copyright by Maurice Hewlett, 1900," will do as an example.

It frequently happens that an editor of an American magazine, being short of material, sees some article well suited to his needs in the current number of an English periodical, and promptly uses it, unmindful of the fact that he may be called upon for damages in case an American copyright has been taken out.

Such a case is before me at the present time: an article, having appeared in the summer number of one of your well-known monthly reviews, has been reprinted in no less than three instances by different publishers of magazines in the United States; and as a result small books have appeared containing this matter, whereas the whole of the material was duly protected by copyright in advance of publication of the original article, as required by law.

It is true that the author or owner of the copyright has in such cases recourse to law; but as it is also true that the law provides that the owner of the copyright shall show what damages he has suffered by the unauthorized publication of his material, and this is sometimes difficult to do in a satisfactory manner by the author before an ordinarily intelligent jury, it would, it seems to me, be much better if the copyright notice were printed in the original journal on publication in England, thus obviating the possibility of these reprints.

Few decisions have been had as yet in this country under the American International Copyright Act which went into effect in 1891, and it is sometimes difficult to prove that any damages have been suffered by the author or owner of the copyright which will warrant a jury in allowing the owner a sufficient sum to reimburse him for the trouble and costs of bringing the suit. Moreover, to go to law is as expensive and tedious in this country as it can well be anywhere, and should if possible be avoided.

May I hope, then, that you will, in publishing this letter, add your good word to urge upon English authors and publishers issuing serially articles, or serials that have been copyrighted in the United States, the printing of the copyright notice which would aid so much in protecting the property on this side?

GEORGE P. BRETT,
President The Macmillan Company.

THE THEORIES AS TO HUCHOWN.

Clarendon Press, Oxford, January 5th, 1901.

WITH three hypothetical Huchowns and two Mr. Neilsons among the disputants, this discussion is becoming bewilderingly complicated. I do not think Mr. J. A. Neilson's interesting quotation yields anything more than a curious coincidence. As *awle* is not known as an English word, the vernacular form of "Hugo de Aula" would not be "Huchown of the Awle," but "Huchown of the Hall"; and we are not told that Hugo lived at Ryhull, but only that he lived within the hue and cry district to which Ryhull and Ingooe belonged.

Mr. Anderson denies the correctness of my statement that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the names Hugh and Huchown "seem to have been as distinct in use as James and Jacob are now." The only argument which he adduces, however, is the fact, already well known to me, that the two names had the same equivalent in Latin. This does not prove that they were interchangeable in vernacular use; the modern Maria and Mary are alike in Latin, but we may not speak of the author of "The Absentee" as "Mary Edgeworth." Of course, a man who was known to posterity from Latin documents in which he was named Hugo would be called Hugh or Huchown, according as the one name or the other happened to be more familiar to the later writer by whom he was mentioned. It is quite possible that Mr. Anderson may be acquainted with evidence which shows that the two names could be applied indifferently to the same man, apart from divergent translation from Latin. There would, indeed, be no great improbability in supposing, even, that Huchown was regarded as the full or dignified form of the name, and Hugh or Hew as a familiar abbreviation. If Mr. Anderson asserts that this was actually the case, I shall willingly defer to his authority, and admit that one of the minor objections to Mr. G. Neilson's hypothesis must be abandoned. I should be glad of more light on the origin of the form Huchon. It seems clearly to have been used in Anglo-French of the thirteenth century instead of Huon, the regular oblique case of Hue; but I do not see how it can be etymologically identical with this. Perhaps it may represent an Old High German Hugizo.

As to the relation between the three extant poems ascribed on Wyntoun's authority to Huchown, my present view—which may prove to be mistaken, but which seems to me to account for the phenomena so far as I know them—may be stated as follows. All the poems were originally written in West Midland dialect, and in alliterative long lines. The 'Morte Arthure' has come down to us unchanged, except that the dialect has been to some extent northernized by the Yorkshireman Robert of Thornton, or perhaps by still earlier scribes. The two poems in thirteen-line rhyming stanzas—the 'Susan' and the 'Auntyrs'—are paraphrases, or watered-down versions, by a Northern man, who retained the original diction as far as the alteration of metre would permit. Possibly the local knowledge of Cumberland which appears in the 'Auntyrs' may be due to the adapter, and not to the original poet. I do not think the adapter was a Scot, because the rhymes are not exclusively Northern (cf. *riche, liche, diche, siche* in the first stanza of the 'Susan,' and *gold, bold, &c.*, in the 'Auntyrs'). A Northern English rhymer, working upon a West Midland poem, might naturally have recourse, for the sake of rhyme, to the forms of a dialect more southerly than his own; a Scot would, I think, be much less likely to do so. Besides, not one of the extant copies of either poem was written in Scotland. We have two English copies of the 'Auntyrs,' and five of the 'Susan,' one of them being written by a Southern scribe as early as 1380. It is worth noting that there is extant a poem in the thirteen-line metre ('Reliquiae Antiquae,' vol. ii, p. 7) which is clearly suggested by the episode of Fortune's Wheel in the 'Morte Arthure.'

I cannot help thinking that if the author of the 'Morte Arthure' could have foreseen that the nation which he so unpolite designated as "Seathell Scotland" would one day try to appropriate the credit of his own poetry, he would have anxiously considered whether the laws of alliterative verse would permit him to strengthen the discourteous epithet.

HENRY BRADLEY.

A RECLAMATION.

University of Michigan.

PERMIT me to give just one example of a note in my edition of Lewes's 'Principles of Success,' which Mr. Knowlson has printed as his. It occurs on p. 13 of his edition, on p. 29 of mine:—

"It not infrequently happens that new ideas for which the public is hungry, it knows not why, are embodied in inferior works. Readers find in such writings what they seek in vain in more finished productions. The enthusiasm with which Wordsworth read the sonnets of so undeniably second-rate a mind as that of Bowles, finds its explanation in the fact that the latter poet, despite his mediocrity, had embodied in his commonplace lines some of the new ideas about nature with which Rousseau had stirred the heart of Europe."

Are these ideas (not very brilliant, to be sure) Mr. Knowlson's ideas? Is this halting style Mr. Knowlson's native manner of expression?

As for my quotation references, which Mr. Knowlson has so ingeniously "tagged," how does it happen that he failed to verify the same quotations that I failed to verify? As for the text, how comes it, if he was working independently, that he committed the same errors that I committed? Verily, in the hands of one entirely callous the scissors are mightier than the pen. Mr. Knowlson has discovered the art of editing made easy.

FRED NEWTON SCOTT.

DEATH OF KING ALFRED.

Bamff, Alyth, January 4th, 1901.

I AM unwilling to prolong this controversy, but, with all deference to Mr. Anscombe's canons for computing mediæval dates, which certainly deserve most careful attention, I must point out that, on the principles of sound historical criticism, if the chronology of Æthelweard were ever so clear and consistent, the authority of a man who wrote nearly a century later cannot be set against that of absolutely contemporary authorities, such as the Winchester Chronicle or the charters, 'Codex Dip.' Nos. 1076 and 1077, which all three, when the clerical error in the Winchester Chronicle has been corrected, agree in stating that Ælfred died, and Eadweard came to the throne, in the course of the year 900. To Mr. Anscombe we are indebted for having pointed out that apparently the writers of the time, or at any rate, as he now says, the Southern writers, began their years on September 24th. As Ælfred died in October, the year of his death would be our 899. Again, I say that if we take that view we shall get a harmony in our chronology for the reigns of Ælfred and his immediate successors never yet attained to. As for the dates of the other Anglo-Saxon chronicles, I take it that their entry of Ælfred's death is simply copied, and copied verbatim from the uncorrected text of the Winchester Chronicle. Even if we could attribute to any of them an independent authority for their date, we should require to know what that authority was before it could be set against the voice of others which are clearly primary.

J. H. RAMSAY.

Literary Gossip.

SOME contributors to the *Athenæum* and friends are giving a dinner to Mr. MacColl, on Friday, January 25th, at the Criterion, at 7.30. Dr. Jessopp will be in the chair, and a considerable company is expected.

MANY fresh record entries and documents relating to Chaucer have been found by the well-known record agent Mr. R. E. G. Kirk and his son Ernest, in their search for the volume of 'Enrolments and Documents' which they undertook for the Chaucer Society at the instance of Dr. Furnivall. The results will be issued by the Society as soon as Mr. Kirk can find time to write his introduction to the book. Among the most interesting new finds are, firstly, that Chaucer was on October 12th, 1385, associated with Simon Burley, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Hugh Falstofe, and fifteen others, as one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent; and was on June 28th, 1386, named as one of the said Justices of the Peace in a commission to the said Simon Burley, then Constable of Dover Castle as well as Warden of the Cinque Ports, and fifteen othermen besides Chaucer,—secondly, that on May 16th, 1386, Chaucer (who on May 1st, 1380, had been released by Cecilia Chaumpaigne from all claims in respect of her "raptus") was, presumably on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," commissioned, with a fellow Justice of the Peace and two others, to inquire into the raptus of Isabella, daughter of William atte Halle, whom certain evildoers and disturbers of the king's peace found at Chislehurst in Kent, and seized and carried off (*rapuerunt et abduxerunt*). Unfortunately, no return to this commission has been found, so that we do not know the result of the poet's magisterial inquiries.

'As the Chinese See Us' is the title of a book on China by the Rev. T. G. Selby, giving, from the Chinese standpoint, a view of the problems which have arisen there, which will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the coming spring. Most people will concede that the Chinaman has his grievances, and the book, while dealing with these, criticizes the Western point of view in matters military, moral, domestic, and social. A plea for a more sympathetic reading of the Chinese riddle is rather a bold attempt in the face of the present state of European feeling.

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH, who recently calendaried the Margam Abbey MSS., and had previously assisted the late Mr. G. T. Clark in compiling his great collection of Glamorgan charters (works which in each case were, however, printed for private circulation only), is now engaged on a 'History of the Cistercian Abbey of Neath and other Glamorganshire Monasteries.' The work, which will be uniform with the author's 'History of Margam Abbey,' will be illustrated with facsimiles of charters and seals, and with views and drawings of some of the architectural and sepulchral remains. Mr. J. G. Wood, Q.C., is also engaged on a similar history of Tintern Abbey, based upon charters and original documents.

It will probably be of interest to genealogists to know that the Chief Librarian of Manchester has issued (under the auspices of the Corporation of Manchester) an index to the contents of the John Owen MSS. The value of the collection of this Lancashire worthy—a true after-type of Old Mortality—deserves to be appreciated outside Lancashire, for it is of great genealogical and archaeological value for other parts of the north of England as well, including especially the Isle of Man. The Manchester Corporation is to be congratulated on its public spirit in securing the MSS. The collection extends to over eighty folio volumes of MSS., and includes church notes and sketches, transcripts of registers, and rubbings and transliterations of inscriptions. The index, an excellent piece of work throughout, has been compiled by Mr. Ernest Axon, who has also printed an account of the MSS. in the *Proceedings of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*.

JUST as we are going to press comes the news of the death of Chancellor R. C. Christie, whose services to letters we hope to notice at greater length next week.

A BOOK dealing with 'Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics,' by Mr. Frederick C. Conybeare, is about to be published by Messrs. Skeffington. The same publishers also announce a translation from the French of extracts from the diary of Madame Hoskier, who perished in the fire at the Bazar de la Charité in 1897, under the general title of 'Thoughts, Memories, and Meditations.'

ON Wednesday next the Bishop of Hereford is to preside at University College over a widely representative meeting which aims at establishing yet another talking body of educational experts. It cannot be said that the necessity for a new organization of this kind has been clearly manifested; but the idea of a "National Educational Council,"

on a "Parliamentary" basis, appears to have taken hold of a considerable number of persons.

In addition to the two volumes already published, the Records Committee of the Cardiff Corporation have decided to issue two further volumes of borough records, to which the editor (Mr. Hobson Matthews) will add a supplemental volume containing indexes, glossaries, and other explanatory matter.

THE lecture list of the Honourable Society of Cymrodon for the coming session will include an address by Mr. Goscombe John, A.R.A., on 'Welsh Domestic Art,' and a paper by Mr. Hubert Hall on the 'Diplomatics of Welsh Records.' The next volume of the Society's journal, *Y Cymrodon*, will contain an essay on the 'Administration of English Law in Wales and the Marches,' by Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A.; a paper by Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham, on the Broughton family of that district; and a Welsh love-song of the sixteenth century, recently discovered by Mr. J. H. Davies.

MR. C. SANFORD TERRY writes from King's College, Old Aberdeen, under date January 5th:—

"May I take advantage of the excellent suggestion made in the very able review of my 'Rising of 1745' in your number of to-day's date? I should be exceedingly obliged if owners of rare Jacobite works, and those who may detect omissions in the bibliography appended to my book, would communicate the titles to me, in order that I may include them in future editions."

IN our review of Mark Rutherford's 'Pages from a Journal' we implied by a mischance that some of the essays had appeared before. Excepting the 'Byron, Goethe, and Matthew Arnold,' which came out in the *Contemporary Review* in 1881, everything in these 'Pages' is new. The point is of some importance, as writers now often pass off old articles in book form as new, or, at any rate, give no sign that they are not so.

SOME very interesting letters and other autographs of Burns will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on February 9th. They were the property of the late Dr. A. de Noe Walker, of Carlisle Square, who inherited them from his grandmother, Mrs. Riddel, of Glen Riddel. The letters are nearly all addressed to Mrs. Riddel, and the most important of these is one in which the poet expresses his gratitude

"for allowing me a longer perusal of 'Anacharsis.' In fact, I never met with a book that bewitched me so much, and, as a member of the library, must warmly feel the obligation you have laid us under. Indeed, to me the obligation is stronger than to any other individual of our Society, as 'Anacharsis' is an indispensable desideratum to a Son of the Muses."

There are also several short poems with Burns's autograph.

APART from the eloquent address of Canon Bell to the Assistant Masters' Association at St. Botolph's, and the paper of Mr. Storr (Merchant Taylors') on the well-worn but still important subject of registration, perhaps the leading feature of their meeting on Tuesday last was the speech of Mr. T. E. Page (Charterhouse) on the necessity of

considering the views of assistant masters in the organization of secondary education. Assistants are kept in a state of "perpetual and hopeless infancy"; it is forgotten that "mere discipline often produces mere dullards." If the aspirations of assistants are to be driven home, it must be by persistent hammering. The pretensions of head masters exclusively to represent the profession were thoroughly disposed of.

AN appeal is made for subscriptions to a fund in honour of the late Canon Shuttleworth. The object of this fund will be to benefit the children of the deceased, and it is commanded by the Bishop of Stepney, the Archdeacon of London, and others.

LAST week, in his eighty-second year, died at Birmingham Sir John Jaffray, a Scotchman who by hard work and diligence raised himself to be one of the chief powers in provincial journalism as proprietor of the *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Birmingham Daily Mail*.

THIS month's number of the *Literary Era* announces that

"for fifteen years the Pegasus Club has met and written verses in Philadelphia, its members not infrequently publishing their productions—mostly elsewhere. It is the oldest, if not the only, club of the sort in the country. About sixteen of its members have been accustomed to write verse, and of these six are included in Mr. Stedman's Anthology. That is an honor which many a town would know and mention somewhat freely; but we don't mention these things in Philadelphia."

Doubtless the Pegasus Club is a nest of singing-birds, and true poetry is rare nowadays. Still, we should be more certain of the merits of our friends over the water if they were less persistently "cracked up," even in a form which is something like "modestio-vanitas." Anything that needs this process is, we fear, liable to suspicion.

FROM Paris comes the news of the death of M. Maurice Block at the age of eighty-five, a distinguished writer on political economy, who was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences and several foreign learned bodies. Among his numerous works may be mentioned 'Des Charges de l'Agriculture dans les divers Pays de l'Europe' (1851), 'Dictionnaire de l'Administration Française' (1855-6, often reprinted), 'Dictionnaire Général de la Politique' (1862-4), and several works on statistics. M. Block was also responsible for many years for the annual summaries of French administration and political economy.

THE death of the Russian novelist C. V. Nasarjev is announced from St. Petersburg. The writer, who was in her fifty-second year, was the author of over fifty novels, stories, and dramas.

THE French Minister of Public Instruction (who fathered the recent decree for the "simplification" of French syntax) and the committee nominated by the Academy to consider that document have held an amicable consultation on the subject. The outcome of their deliberations is expected to be a compromise between the innovators and the conservators of the popular language of France.

How long, one wonders, will the Pope and his advisers continue the somewhat

medieval and rather futile process of placing books on the Index? By the time the prohibited works are so distinguished most people have read them, or have decided not to do so, as the case may be. Moreover, the mere fact of a book being placed on the Index gives it a fresh lease of life—sometimes, indeed, preserving it from complete oblivion. The new catalogue of books which "good Catholics" are not allowed to read is on the eve of publication, and will form a volume of 250 pages. If it gave in each case reasons *in extenso* for prohibiting the dangerous volumes it would be interesting.

THE printing of a manuscript in the Utrecht University Library, containing the 'Italian Journey' of Arnoldus Buchelius, has been distributed among four different nations. A first instalment of the portions relating to Italy appeared in the latest number of the *Archivio della Società Romana di Storia Patria*. The parts relating to Germany will be published in the *Annalen des Vereins für die Geschichte des Niederrheins*, and the French portion will be issued by the Société pour l'Histoire de Paris. The remainder of the manuscript is to be published in the organ of the Historisch Genootschap of Utrecht.

AT a meeting of the Schillerverein in Stuttgart, under the presidency of Baron von Soden, the Württemberg Minister of the Interior, it was resolved that the permanent building for the Schiller-Archiv in Marbach shall be commenced early in the present year. The foundation-stone is to be laid in March or April, and it is hoped that the building will be completed in the summer of 1902. The total cost is reckoned at 212,000 marks. The Freifrau Mathilde von Schiller, the widow of the poet's grandson, was present at the meeting.

THERE are no Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers this week.

SCIENCE

St. Kilda. By Norman Heathcote. (Longmans & Co.)

THE author comes before us under favourable auspices, inasmuch as the two visits which he has made to St. Kilda have resulted in the production of a useful map, honoured by publication in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for last February. This map was accompanied by a short account of the island and its inhabitants; and the narrative has now expanded into a very readable volume, with eighty illustrations of the people, scenery, and birds from sketches and photographs by the author. There is a somewhat lengthy account of the earlier history of the island, especially as regards the well-known imprisonment of Lady Grange; but when we come to more recent times the author's omission to mention one of his predecessors is rather remarkable. For instance, he expends some unnecessary pity upon two young Englishmen who talked of living in a tent, for he had been assured by the factor, John Mackenzie, that "no tent could stand against the squalls that come down off the hills," although it was matter of com-

mon knowledge in the island that Mr. R. M. Barrington passed three consecutive weeks in a bell-tent in 1883. Moreover, as a botanist and zoologist Mr. Barrington thoroughly explored every island and every islet of the group, climbed every rock visited by the boldest native, including the famous Stac na Biorrach, and was assured by the St. Kildans on his departure that nothing was left undone that they could do. As for Stac Lii, one of the chief breeding-places of the gannets, Mr. Heathcote's sister may be congratulated upon having attained the summit, but for a man accustomed to crags the feat is hardly worth mention. Not the climbing, but the landing and embarking, form the real dangers in visiting these stacks. In saying that so far as he could learn no visitor had "been an eye-witness of the serious business of the St. Kildan fowling expeditions," Mr. Heathcote has been singularly unfortunate in obtaining information, for it is still remembered that Mr. Barrington went out with the fowlers on many occasions, and attained proficiency in capturing birds after their fashion.

For the benefit of those who have not visited St. Kilda, it may be stated that under this name are included three islands of some size. The largest is the only one which is inhabited, and off its south-eastern extremity lies the Dün, a fragment detached by sea action. About four miles to the north-east lies Boreray, a wonderfully picturesque mass, resembling, from one point of view, some vast Gothic cathedral in ruins and overgrown with green moss. This is usually the first island sighted by vessels coming from the Sound of Harris, and the two great gannet rocks in its vicinity, Stac an Armin and Stac Lii, send forth their inhabitants on the approach of a vessel like snow-flakes—a sight never to be forgotten. It was on the former stack that the last British great auk was killed about 1840. To return to the main island, there is to the north-west another island called Soay, the chief home of the fulmar petrels, their numbers far exceeding those on the great cliff of Connacher, usually visited by tourists. Remains of a rude stone altar may still be seen on the upper part of Soay, and there also exists a flock of sheep said to be the descendants of animals introduced by the Vikings. They are not quite purebred, for about eighty years ago four or five rams from the main island were turned loose; but even now the sheep of Soay are very different from those on St. Kilda and Boreray, being much darker and very small, only about 18 lb. in weight. Mr. Heathcote says that they are "light-brown," and we will not dispute about tints. Not long ago a statement got about that specimens were wanted for the Natural History Museum, and it was suggested that the best way of obtaining them was to drive them over the cliffs, selecting the least smashed for science and making mutton of the rest, an unimportant detail being that these sheep are the property of The MacLeod of Dunvegan! Of course Mr. Heathcote has a good deal to say about the feathered inhabitants, and says it right well, while disclaiming any knowledge of scientific ornithology. His sketches are very spirited, one of the happiest being the head-

ing to chapter iv., showing an assemblage of the principal birds of the islands—every species being recognizable—with the ghost of the extinct great auk looming nebulously against the horizon. In the foreground may be seen the little wren, differentiated by species-makers as *Troglodytes hirtensis*; also a mouse, the representative of one or other of two forms which have been isolated so long as to be considered by Mr. Barrett-Hamilton worthy of specific distinction as *Mus hirtensis* and *M. muralis*. Entomologists have been less enterprising, and the name *Pediculus hirtensis* still awaits application, though there is no lack of material for diagnosis. The full-page illustration of the puffins is admirable for its life and movement—indeed, in rendering motion Mr. Heathcote excels; for example, in the totally different figure subject called 'The Race for the Island,' illustrative of the legend of the Highland chief who chopped off his left hand and hurled it ashore, in order to claim "first touch." The reproductions of photographs are quite as good in their way, and perhaps the best of all is the "vast sea of grey mist" (p. 70), taken, we imagine, from the top of Connacher.

It is a pity that the book should be marred by repeated allusions to "Sassenachs" in an unpleasant manner, the last sentence in the book—though by no means the most offensive—being, "I don't want to find my happy hunting-grounds invaded by a host of Sassenachs." This is gratuitously aggressive on the part of one whose paternal ancestors belong to Huntingdonshire, although he is also a nephew of The MacLeod. The following little story is not without its moral. About a year ago there was, on board one of the Cape liners, a young war correspondent who talked of his Cornish descent until his voice was temporarily stilled in the Bay of Biscay; but he reappeared near the Canaries, and then made some slighting remarks about Sassenachs. These were remembered next day, when he figured in the fullest Highland costume, fit for the Northern ball at Inverness; and, on being asked the reason for this display, he claimed a right to the tartan by the female side. Justice was done to this blend of the Gael and the Cornishman by dubbing him The Mac-Pilchard.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Memoirs of Edward Hare, C.S.I., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal. By C. E. Hare, Major I.M.S. (Grant Richards.)—This is a short but sufficient account of a representative of the best type of Englishman developed by the Honourable East India Company in the administration of India before the consolidation of the present Empire. Born in country villages, the sons of the squire or parson, these men went to India after a more or less scanty education at home, and were there trained in habits of obedience and command. They performed many parts, usually in a most successful manner; but their hearts were always at home, and at the end of their servitude they were content to return to England and live as plain county gentlemen amongst associates who had only the vaguest idea of the share they had taken in founding an empire. Edward Hare (1812-97) was such a man. Born in Norfolk, educated at Clapham and at Cambridge, he wished to enter the Church; but, having no means and no chance of preferment, he qualified in

medicine, and entered India in July, 1839, as an assistant surgeon on the Bengal establishment. He soon saw active service, and passed unscathed through the dangers of the first Afghan war, forming a part of the garrison under General Sale which jealously defended Jelalabad against the whole power of the surrounding country from November 12th, 1841, to April 16th, 1842. As soon as his term of service was ended he returned to England and married; but he was soon recalled to India to fill higher posts, until he retired with the rank of Honorary Inspector-General of Hospitals and the distinction of Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India—a man broken in health, but of indomitable spirit. He devoted his leisure time to overtaking the advance of science and studying comparative religion. Thousands who are ignorant of Hare's name owe him a deep debt of gratitude, for he abolished bleeding and calomel in the treatment of Indian fevers, and substituted the use of quinine. This drug had, indeed, been used in remittent fever before the time of Hare, but his predecessors and contemporaries had always given it in small doses as a tonic after the attack, never in larger quantities to shorten the paroxysm. The book is modestly and pleasantly written by Major Hare, who includes incidentally many pictures of Indian life before, during, and shortly after the Mutiny. There are several illustrations of great merit, whilst the maps and plans enable the reader to follow the progress of the narrative with great clearness.

Memoir of James Macartney, M.D., F.R.S. By Prof. Alexander Macalister, M.D., F.R.S. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This book deals with the rise and progress of a part of the Dublin school of medicine, and shows how the labours of one enthusiast brought the anatomical teaching in Ireland from nothing to a high state of perfection. It is the story of a remarkable man, who carried out his designs by sheer force of character in spite of the jealousy and petty persecutions of those who should have helped him, a story presented in a most interesting form by one who has peculiar qualifications for the task. Prof. Macalister formerly occupied the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Dublin which was first rendered famous by Macartney, and he was called thence to fill a similar position at Cambridge, where it has been his fortune to preside over and enlarge the anatomical collection amassed by Macartney, who sold it to the university when he resigned his professorship in Dublin. Prof. Macalister, in addition to his scientific attainments, has also the wide knowledge of Irish and English history at a difficult period which alone could enable him to write a successful account of so full a life as that of James Macartney. Macartney was born at Armagh in 1770, the youngest child of Presbyterian parents. His early years were spent amidst the excitement attending the organization of the Irish volunteer force, and at the age of ten he had enrolled himself in the Armagh corps under the Earl of Charlemont, when he was still so small that the ladies kissed him, and Grattan carried him round the room on his shoulder. His father died in 1790, and for two years James undertook to farm the family property. The dissensions between Catholics and Protestants led him in 1792 to become an active member of the "United Irishmen," and further to organize a company of National Guards, whom he drilled at night in Newry in defiance of the law. But the projects of the United Irishmen soon became too revolutionary, and, after some misunderstandings with the Sheares and Tone, Macartney withdrew himself from politics, married, and reapplied himself to the study of medicine. He left Dublin in 1796 and settled in London, where he was admitted a member of the newly founded College of Surgeons in 1800. A month

after he had received his diploma he was appointed Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in the medical school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and here he delivered the first systematic and comprehensive course of lectures ever given in Britain. Events proved that his love of soldiering had been only in abeyance, and was not killed. From 1803 to 1812 he served as surgeon to the Royal Rendor Militia, and was quartered in many parts of England and Ireland, though he continued to deliver lectures in London and was doing sound scientific work during his periods of leave. Prof. Hartigan, to whom Macartney had been apprenticed, died in 1812, and in the following year, after a contested election, Macartney was duly, but not unanimously, appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Dublin, a post which carried with it the office of clinical physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. His troubles began at once, and were due partly to professional misunderstandings with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, partly to his anomalous position as a professor of the university, whilst he was not a member of the board of Trinity College and could only get his views represented at second hand. It became his duty to reorganize the teaching of anatomy in Dublin, to obtain suitable buildings for his class, and to bear the brunt of an outbreak of popular excitement on the subject of vivisection. His work was crowned with success in each part. He had one of the largest anatomical classes in Great Britain, his teaching was recognized throughout Europe, and for a time his enemies were put to silence. From 1827 to 1834 he was harassed with anatomy troubles, but his evidence before Warburton's Commission shaped in some measure the Act which still regulates the practice of anatomy in this country. From 1834 he was again subjected to many petty annoyances at the hands of his colleagues. These he endured for three years before he resigned his professorship and devoted some part of his leisure to preparing for publication his long-projected work on inflammation. His views on this important pathological subject were widely accepted, and it is only within the last few years that the advance of bacteriology and applied physiology has led to any great modification of them. He was found dead in his study on March 8th, 1843. The book should appeal to a wide circle of readers outside the medical profession, as much on account of the interest of the story as for the peculiar insight it affords into academic methods of obstruction in Dublin during the early years of the last century. It sadly wants an index.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH writes regarding some discrepancies we indicated between his map of the Indian frontier and Mr. Ravenstein's recently reviewed by us, and points out "that neither Kuram, Chitral, or Hunza are as yet officially included within the boundaries of British India any more than is Baluchistan. Our official boundary on the north-west of India is still very much the same as it was when we inherited it by the right of conquest of Sind and the Punjab, including Kashmir. The military occupation of certain posts beyond the frontier line, even when combined with political supervision, does not constitute annexation of the districts surrounding those posts; so that we are not quite so 'forward' as Mr. Ravenstein's map would indicate. The administration of the Kuram district is as directly British as is that of 'British' Baluchistan, but the red line does not as yet officially pass to the west of it. Chitral is as independent as Kabul, and Hunza pays tribute to China (or did so till quite recently) and Kashmir, but contributes nothing to the British treasury. Gwadar, on the Arabian sea coast (where we have a station of the Indo-Persian telegraph), is a dependency of Muskat, and has nothing to do with Persia."

We understand the matter to be as follows:—The "official boundary" to which Sir Thomas

Holdich refers is a fiction, except for the purposes of the Civil Government of the Punjab. For example, a clause was put into the Government of India Act, after full debate in the House of Lords, to provide that Parliament should specially sanction the employment of Indian troops beyond the frontier of India, and no application under this clause is considered by the Government of India necessary in the case of operations in Baluchistan, or in Chitral, Hunza, Kuram, &c., or, indeed, anywhere up to the line agreed upon with the Ameer of Afghanistan as the boundary of our sphere. Some of the most important military stations garrisoned by our army are far outside what Sir Thomas Holdich calls "our official boundary." Loralai, which has been garrisoned for many years, and where we have large barracks, is outside this frontier. More recently a large garrison has been established at Fort Sandeman, which is also far outside the "official boundary." The case of Chitral is, of course, well known. With regard to the statement that "Chitral is as independent as Kabul," we cannot admit this for one moment. It is to our mind the exact opposite of the fact. The suggestion that Gwadar is Persian is not ours. We objected to it, as being made by a line round it and a colour which, as we said, "seems to make it Persian." There is no reason for dissociating it, as is done in Sir T. Holdich's map, from the country round it, or from Baluchistan generally.

Lepcha Land, by Florence Donaldson (Sampson Low), is the account of a six weeks' holiday spent in Sikkim, which turned out to be "a prolonged picnic in one of the byways of the Himalayas." The author and her husband entered the country by the beautiful valley of the Tista, and penetrated as far as the Ghatong Fort, which lies at an elevation of 12,030 feet. From the Jeylap, 14,390 feet, they had a peep into Tibet; and from the Penlong La, near Guntok, the modern capital of Sikkim, they were fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of Kunchinjinga. The author does not claim to have written a book of scientific value, and would probably not have written at all had it not been at the "request of friends." On this occasion the friends were well advised, and this unpretentious account of a trip to one of the most readily accessible and most attractive districts of the Himalayas may be read with profit by those who plan a similar tour, whilst in the case of those who have already been there it will recall pleasant memories. The volume is liberally illustrated, for the author made good use of her camera.

The *Mitteilungen aus der Deutschen Schutzbereichen* publishes a full report on the survey of the Anglo-German boundary between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika. The report is accompanied by a splendid map in four sheets, and on a scale of 1:100,000, based upon the surveys made by Capt. Hermann, Dr. Kohlschütter and Lieut. Gläuning. The surveys made by the English members are not included, although some of their trigonometrical points have been utilized, and it seems a pity that both surveys should not have been combined.

Dr. L. Frobenius in the last number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* concludes his interesting essay on the "Kulturformen" of Australasia and Oceania. He deals successively with stone implements, woven stuffs, the style of building, weapons of every kind, and so forth, and winds up by tracing the signs of Nigritian, pre-Malayan, and Malayo-Asiatic culture, the first being most abundant in Australia and the East Indian Archipelago, the last very widely distributed, but almost completely absent from the Australian continent. The essay is illustrated by eighteen small maps.

Dr. Fischer, Professor of Geography at the University of Marburg, is about to undertake

a final journey to Morocco, at the expense of the Hamburg Geographical Society, in order to complete his survey of the country.

We learn from the Central Committee of the Swiss Alpenklub that Herr J. H. Huber, who died in April, 1900, has bequeathed to the Club a sum of 20,000 francs, under the following conditions: (1) The capital is to remain intact; (2) the interest is to be employed in grants to the needy widows and orphans of "patented" Swiss mountain-guides who have perished in the exercise of their calling; (3) all benefactions from this "Huberstiftung" are to be given in the name of the Swiss Alpenklub, and at the discretion of its Central Committee.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—*Dec. 13.*—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited and presented a photograph of a black jack, dated 1682, in his possession.—Mr. Willis-Bund exhibited a bronze axehead found at Bewdley, and a bronze key of mediæval date.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler read a note on an inscribed doorway in Yarborough Church, Lincs. The doorway is at the west end, and consists of a pointed arch with square compartment over, with sculptures of the Fall on one side and the emblems of the Passion and the Holy Lamb on the other. Round the arch is an inscription, of which only the following words can be read: "wo | so | looks | thys | [tree] | upon | pray | for | all | yat |". Various suggestions of alternative readings have been made, but as the stone is somewhat decayed in places, it is difficult to say which is the most probable.—Mr. Norman read a paper on Sir John de Pultenay and his two residences in London—Cold Harbour and the Manor of the Rose. Sir John, who was one of the greatest citizens of mediæval times, founded in 1336 a college in honour of Corpus Christi, for a master, thirteen priests, and four choristers, by the church of St. Laurence Candlewick, which on this account came to be known as St. Laurence Poulton. He resided for a time in Cold Harbour, a very important mansion on the bank of the Thames, which in 1410 was granted by Henry IV, to his son Henry, Prince of Wales. After passing through the hands of many illustrious people, it was taken down by the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who built there many small tenements. Afterwards the Hall of the Watermen's Company was on the site, but in its turn gave place to Calvert's Brewery, now represented by the City of London Brewery. By reference to a deed in the Husting Roll, Mr. Norman was enabled to correct and amplify Stow's remarks on Sir John de Pultenay's disposal of this property. Sir John's other mansion, called by Stow the Manor of the Rose, was on Laurence Poulton Hill, near the church of St. Laurence, and was occupied by him after he had parted with his life interest in the neighbouring Cold Harbour. In 1384 the College of Corpus Christi, having come into possession, exchanged it with the Earl of Arundel for the church at Npton. In the fifteenth century it belonged to the De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, and, having reverted to the Crown, was granted in 1506 to Edward Safford, third Duke of Buckingham. This nobleman, who was of great wealth and illustrious descent, kept possession of it until he was attainted in the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. It was he whose association with the house is mentioned by Shakespeare, in a passage taken almost word for word from Holinshed's 'Chronicle.' After various vicissitudes the property was sold by Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, to John Hethe, who shortly afterwards divided it into two moieties. One parcel, sold to Richard Botyl, citizen, became the Merchant Taylors' School, which, having been rebuilt after the Great Fire, continued on the site until quite recently. The other part of the mansion, after belonging to the Beswick family, passed about 1650 to Patience Warde, who resided here. He was knighted, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1680. In 1829-60 the Warde estate in the parish of St. Laurence Poulton was bought by the Merchant Taylors' Company. It comprised, among other houses, No. 4, Laurence Poulton Hill, having beneath it a beautiful crypt of the early fourteenth century, with more than one chamber. This was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides from photographs and drawings, and Mr. Norman, after describing them and briefly referring to other London crypts until lately in existence, suggested that the chief chamber was under the hall of Sir John de Pultenay's mansion, and showed in its ground plan that an adjoining passage was under the screens and a smaller chamber under the buttery. He also showed a view of the old churchyard and of the details of two fine old houses hard

by, which still exist, and gave an historical sketch of the parish. The crypt was unfortunately swept away in 1894.—In the course of a few remarks after the paper Mr. H. B. Wheatley expressed his regret that the various efforts made to induce the Merchant Taylors' Company to spare this unique relic had proved ineffectual.

Dec. 2.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, V.P., in the chair.—An address of condolence to H.M. the Queen on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, a Royal Fellow of the Society, was submitted and approved.—Lord Balcarres was elected a Fellow.—Mr. T. F. Kirby exhibited and described a number of documents relating to the transfer of the Manor of Meonstoke to Winchester College.—Mr. T. M. Fallow communicated a note of the discovery of the broken fragments of a monumental effigy of a knight at the Normanby brickworks near Ormsby, Yorks. As there is no church near, nor any tradition of one, it is suggested that the effigy met with an accident while being conveyed from the carver's to some church near Ormsby, and so the parts were thrown away.—The Rev. J. O. Bevan exhibited a plumber's knife and a mediæval (?) lewis found in Giggleswick Church, Yorks.—Mr. C. H. Read exhibited, on behalf of Messrs. Harris, of Conduit Street, a gold armlet-like object, believed to be a head ornament, and a number of cylindrical and pyramidal beads of gold filigree, found with a second armlet in a jar at Cobdar, in the Almeria district of Spain. These objects are believed to date from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and the *repoussé* work of the armlet resembles that of some similar specimens in the museum of Granada. The interesting feature of the exhibit was, however, the enamelled decoration of the armlet, consisting of star-shaped panels of *cloisonné* enamel, mostly translucent. Similar enamels, though of later date, are to be seen on the handle of the sword of Bosibol, the last king of Granada, now in the possession of the Marquis de Campofrío, who showed it at the Paris Exhibition.—Mr. Boysen exhibited an iron axehead found at Denton, near Newhaven.

GEOLOGICAL—*Dec. 19.*—Mr. J. J. H. Teall, President, in the chair.—Mr. D. Forbes was elected a Fellow, M. Gustave F. Dollfus, of Paris, was elected a Foreign Member, and Prof. Ernst Koken, of Tübingen, a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: 'On the Igneous Rocks associated with the Cambrian Beds of the Malvern Hills,' by Prof. T. T. Groom;—and 'On the Upper Greensand and Chloritic Marl of Mere and Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire,' by Messrs. A. J. Jukes-Browne and J. Scanes.

MICROSCOPICAL—*Dec. 19.*—Mr. W. Carruthers, President, in the chair.—Notice was given on behalf of the Council that at the next meeting the name of Dr. C. T. Hudson would be submitted for election as an Honorary Fellow.—A valuable microscope by Powell & Lealand, with a complete set of objectives and apparatus, received from Miss Whittle, whose late father desired that it should be given to the Society, was placed upon the table for inspection.—Mr. E. M. Nelson exhibited a small pocket microscope, lent for exhibition by Mr. H. E. Freeman. It was made by H. Gilbertson, of London, but the date was unknown. It was non-achromatic and designed for field use; it has neither stand nor stage, but in the place of the latter it has a compressorium or live-box which slides over the body of the microscope, this sliding tube constituting its sole focusing arrangement.—Dr. Hebb read the list of those who had been nominated by the Council for election, at the annual meeting in January, as officers and Council for the ensuing year: As President, Mr. W. Carruthers; as Vice-Presidents, Dr. Braithwaite, Messrs. Michael and Nelson, and the Right Hon. Sir Ford North; as Treasurer, Mr. J. J. V. Zey; as Secretaries, Dr. Dallinger and Dr. Hebb; as Council, Messrs. Alien, Beck, Bennett, and Browne, the Rev. E. Carr, Messrs. Dadswell, Disney, Karop, Plimmer, and Powell, Prof. Urban Pritchard, and Mr. Rousset; as Curator, Mr. Rousset.—Mr. Barton exhibited some new forms of lanterns which could be used for ordinary projection purposes, either with or without the microscope. The first was a lantern constructed so as to exclude all light from the room except what passed through the lenses. The manner of using this in connexion with a microscope was shown. Another lantern exhibited was larger and more complete, and could be used for all purposes, including enlargements. The excellent definition of this lantern was demonstrated by the exhibition on the screen of photo-micrographs of mounted preparations of insects, and of whole insects mounted in balsam. Mr. Barton also exhibited and described several new forms of microscope, with detachable circular stage, &c., and a new form of electric arc lamp for lantern use. A new form of limelight was also exhibited, which attracted much attention from its extreme brilliancy and

great steadiness and the silence with which it burnt.—Mr. Nelson said he was very much struck with the perfection to which the last-mentioned lamp had been brought, and inquired if the gases had been enriched in any way, and how the light was produced with such complete absence of noise.—Mr. Barton said nothing was used but the two gases, and the effect was produced by causing them to impinge upon each other previous to their entrance to the mixing chamber and by the construction of the chamber itself.—The President said that the exhibition on the screen was a remarkable illustration of perfect definition.—It was announced that the annual meeting would take place on January 16th.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS—*Dec. 18.*—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—It was announced that 25 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 37 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 9 Associate Members and 1 Associate.—Three papers were read, entitled 'Glasgow Bridge,' by Mr. B. H. Blyth, 'Railway Bridge over the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Queensland,' by Mr. W. J. Doak, and 'The Niagara Falls and Clifton Steel Arch Bridge,' by Mr. L. L. Buck.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY—*Jan. 9.*—*Annual Meeting.*—The following were elected Council and officers for the current year: President, Prof. A. H. Sayce; Vice-Presidents, the Archbishop of York, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Lord Halsbury, A. Cates, F. D. Mocatta, W. Morrison, Sir C. Nicholson, Dr. A. Peckover, Canon Rawlinson, the Right Rev. S. W. Allen, and General Sir C. Warren; Council, Rev. C. J. Ball, Prof. T. K. Cheyne, T. Christy, Dr. M. Gaster, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. L. Griffith, Rev. A. Löwy, Rev. J. Marshall, Prof. G. Maspero, C. G. Montefiore, Prof. E. Naville, J. Pollard, and Dr. E. B. Tyrol; Hon. Treasurer, B. T. Bosanquet; Secretary, W. H. Rylands; Hon. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, F. Legge; Hon. Librarian, W. H. Rylands (pro tem.).

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Renaissance,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep. Aristotle, 5.—'Art and Personality,' Mr. H. Sturt. London Institution, 5.—'The Evolution of the Brain,' Dr. A. Hill. Society of Arts, 8.—'Elementary Art Education,' Lecture I., Mr. Liberty Tadd (Vantor Lectures). Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Structure of Metals,' Prof. J. A. Ewing. Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Discussion on 'The Future of the London Water Supply'—Geographical Society, 8.—'Explorations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains,' Prof. N. Collie.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture I., Prof. J. A. Ewing. Asiatic, 4.—'Economic Development in Ancient India,' Mrs. R. H. Druoda. Statistical, 8.—'A Review of Indian Statistics,' Mr. F. C. Danvers.

WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'Cameos,' Mr. Cyril Davenport. Colonial Institute, 8.—'The Pan-American Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on 'Glasgow Bridge,' 'Railway Bridge over the Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Queensland,' and 'The Niagara Falls and Clifton Steel Arch Bridge.' Paper on 'The Present Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal Works,' Mr. J. T. Ford. Zoological, 8.—'On the Comparative Anatomy of the Ichthyology of Lake Tanganjika,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Some New and Interesting Exotic Spiders collected by Messrs. G. A. K. Marshall and R. Sheldow,' Rev. O. P. Cambridge; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of Pictaceous Birds: No. IV. on the Skeleton of the Ground-Hornbill, *Bucorvus abyssinicus* and *B. caffer*,' Mr. T. A. Styring.

THURS. Meteorological, 7.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'The Climate of Norway and its Factors.' Society of Arts, 8.—'Photography of Natural Colour by the McDonough Joly Process,' Mr. H. Snowden Ward. Microscopical, 8.—Annual Address. Ethnological, 8.—Annual Meeting.

FRI. Folk-lore, 8.—Annual Meeting; President's Address on 'Some Problems of Early Religion in the Light of South African Folk-lore.' British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Fossils in Cornwall,' Dr. F. E. Lloyd.

SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Willey. Royal Academy, 4.—'From Titian to Sir Joshua,' Prof. V. C. Prinsep. Royal Society, 4.—

SUN. Society of Arts, 4.—'Metalliferous Mining in India,' Dr. J. W. Evans. London Institution, 6.—'Modern Aeronautics,' Mr. E. S. Brune. Linnean, 8.—'The Affinities of *Elaphrus melanocephalus*,' Prof. E. R. Lankester; 'With a Description of the Skull and some of the Linnean Species,' Mr. J. M. Dillwyn Llewelyn. Royal Society, 8.—'On the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. 8.—'Methods of the Masters of Musical Design,' Mr. A. Gilbert. Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Caerwent,' Mr. A. T. Martin; ' Implements of the Bronze Age found near Westbury-on-Trym,' Mr. A. E. H. Thomas.

FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting; Discussion on 'Power-Gas and Large Gas-Engines for Central Stations.' Royal Institution, 8.—'Gases at the Beginning and End of the Centuries,' Prof. Dewar.

SAT. Mathematical Association, 2.—Annual Meeting; 'Some Contributions to Geometry from Recent Dynamical Work,' Sir R. S. Ball; 'The Teaching of Proportion in Geometry,' Prof. M. J. M. Hill.

SUN. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Government and People of China,' Lecture I., Prof. R. K. Douglas.

Science Gossip.

WE understand that the four professors and three lecturers at the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, who recently received notice of an intention to terminate their appointments at the end of the Easter term, mainly on economical grounds, have reason to believe that a committee will be appointed to inquire into the general condition of the College, and that in this way it may be possible that the circumstances of their dismissal may come under review.

The Gardeners' Chronicle has issued an excellent Diamond Jubilee number, with some interesting memorials of past days, when men like Paxton and Darwin wrote for the journal.

PROF. KEITH, who is attached to the Medical School of the London Hospital, has undertaken to complete a volume on 'Practical Anatomy,' which was left in an advanced condition by his late colleague Prof. Hughes, Director of the ill-fated Welsh Hospital at Pretoria.

THE Report of the Government Astronomer (Mr. E. Nevill) for the Colony of Natal has recently been received for 1899, and consists chiefly of the results of meteorological observations in different parts of the colony. The reduction of the vote during the last two years has made it necessary to limit the astronomical department almost entirely to time and other routine work. Some observations have, however, been obtained of comets and minor planets, as well as of some special phenomena.

MR. DOUGLASS, of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, noticed on the 8th ult. a projection, visible for a considerable time, on the northern edge of the Icarian Sea in Mars.

Two new variable stars have been discovered by Mr. R. T. A. Innes at the Cape Observatory, to be called 24, 1900, Aræ, and 25, 1900, Octantis. The former is remarkable for the shortness of its period, which amounts to only 0^d3115, or 7^h 28^m 34^s; its magnitude changes from 8.9 to 9.75. The magnitude of the latter varies between 7.7 and 10.3.

PROF. KREUTZ published in *Astronomische Nachrichten* No. 3679 the result of a calculation by Herr J. Möller and himself of the orbit of the comet (c, 1900) which was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on the 20th ult. It appears that it passed its perihelion on December 3rd at the distance from the sun of 0.98 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and is also receding from the earth, from which its distance is now about 1.08 on the same scale. Its brightness, therefore, never great, is only about half what it was at the time of discovery, and diminishing. It is now situated in the southern part of the constellation Cetus, and moving in a north-easterly direction.

FINE ARTS

Scottish Market Crosses. By J. W. Small. Illustrated. (Stirling, Mackay.)

MR. ENEAS MACKAY, who has distinguished himself by publishing comely books on Scottish antiquities, lays us under a heavier obligation than ever by issuing this large quarto upon an out-of-the-way subject, and one which, except in fragmentary contributions to serials and essays in the proceedings of Scottish antiquarian societies, has hardly been touched. It has certainly never been dealt with on such a large scale as the present. The book comprises drawings and terse notices of 150 examples still existing in towns and market villages from Dornoch in Sutherlandshire to Cockburnspath in Berwickshire, as well as from the

east of Fife to the west of Argyllshire. It is a pity Mr. Mackay did not select a smaller scale, with narrower margins and lighter paper, as well as content himself with a modest octavo and woodcuts in the place of the sketches offered, which add nothing to our knowledge that prints half as big could not have conveyed. Mr. Small's rather rough and dashing pen-work would not suffer, but gain, by being stringently reduced in size; nor did his few descriptive lines about each plate need six-inch margins above and below. So much for the manner in which Mr. Small's matter is presented to the world.

As to the text and its occasion, the drawings from the numerous antiquities, there is more than enough of both to justify the pains of all concerned in the book, although, so far from being ancient, a considerable proportion of the crosses in view date from comparatively modern times, late in the seventeenth century, while some are even less ancient than that. Thus, the cross of Cupar is now dated "1897," the Ionic pillar at Swinton is inscribed "1769"; and of the cylindrical shaft surmounted by a pseudo-Corinthian capital, which supports a lion *sejant* holding an escutcheon of the Marchmounts, we learn that "this cross is said to have been erected in 1829, to take the place of the one to be next noticed." This last is a much less elegant affair, now standing at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, whither it was removed; the date of it is 1696. We think Mr. Small is open to correction when he writes, "The locality of this old cross bears out the theory that the market crosses had their origin in ecclesiastical crosses." That an "ecclesiastical cross" might have stood on or near the place where the example in question now rears its incongruous head is likely enough—at any rate, it is not open to challenge; but that market crosses were simply places of meeting for hucksters and their customers is manifest from the history of the best of them in England, as at Chichester, Exeter, and other old towns, where they had no pious object. Of old, crosses (so called) served all sorts of civic and personal functions: commemorative in the case of the Eleanor Crosses and those of St. Louis; as marks of boundaries frequently in Cornwall (witness scores of remains), Devonshire, and Wales. Also they were employed to mark wells (as at Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire), to point out graves of chieftains and even trackways upon moors. These instances were not ecclesiastical, except when, as in the Eleanor Crosses and the like, they were indirectly so. A church cross, as at Neath and similar places, is a definite thing, but shows its varieties, as in France and Germany, where it often bore a lantern, designed to guard the sacred precinct against evil spirits. Wayside crosses, such as the innumerable Calvaries of the Continent, belong to the same class as those which still abound in the west of England; and both of these are doubtless "ecclesiastical," but they are not market crosses with a function of their own. We hear of prelates preaching at crosses, as did Hooker on a memorable occasion at Paul's Cross, which was the most renowned of the peculiar preaching crosses; but there is no record of preaching at the Greenlaw Cross,

which is indeed simply what Mr. Small designates the relics he has illustrated—a market cross, and nothing else.

It is almost certain that a large proportion of the relict drawn in this volume, of which the shafts and heads are comparatively modern, if not recent, actually rest upon mediæval bases. Some of these—such are the freaks of Time—find themselves in queer company, as at Paxton, where nothing more "ecclesiastical" than an Egyptian obelisk "of substantial character" stands upon a mere rectangular base of no character at all. Again, at Coldingham, so famous in ballad lore, there is a pillar, erected by the Douglases, of the Ionic type, sustaining the crest of Home, and a base shaped like a modern chalice. Ignominious is the function of the cross at Stenton, near Dunbar, where was formerly, it seems, a well-head, which has given place to a modern street lantern of a curiously inartistic type. At Leven, in Fife, there is an erection of astounding hideousness, which suggests a fatuous intention of compounding sundials with an obelisk of peculiar ineptitude. Mr. Small does not seem to know what to make of this monster; why he drew it passes our guessing. At Wester Pencaitland there is a structure surmounted by a real sundial, probably of seventeenth-century date, resting upon an octagonal shaft, which may be mediæval, the base or plinth of which, with the proportions of the whole, suggest the result of an attempt to produce after a fashion the general aspect of what might have been a graceful Gothic cross of the Decorated type. The picturesque cross which occupied the centre of the village green at Ankrum, Roxburghshire, or what remains of the headless relic, is manifestly mediæval and roughly carved.

Mr. Small has not been tempted to extend his studies far into the histories of the remains, which attracted him to excursions such as would have done honour to Old Mortality himself. Had it been otherwise, he could not have been content simply to draw the cross of the Canongate, Edinburgh, without telling us what happened in its neighbourhood. It is attached to the wall of the ancient Tolbooth. The most elaborate of all the specimens before us is the cross of Linlithgow, a complication of very late and florid Gothic with rococo details, surmounted by a unicorn and enriched with four statues, the nature of which Mr. Small's draughtsmanship has not treated exhaustively. The cross at Doune is fine in its way, and the best of all the mediæval or quasi-mediæval examples here delineated. Late as is its date, 1686, the fountain-like cross at Aberdeen is an important illustration of the ambition of that ancient city to "have a taste" in matters architectural. Haddington's ambition in the same direction is creditable to the civic virtue of "a local firm" (not named here), who set it up in place of the wooden post which represented the original "Mercat Croce" of the twelfth century, which had a history of its own. By far the most beautiful of all relict delineated in this book is the (probably original) market cross at Inverkeithing, the date of which Mr. Small suggests as 1398; but we should put it considerably later—say, allowing for its

situation in the North, where architectural fashions, whether French or English, took time to penetrate, about 1450. It is the design of an artist, and, so far as the plate enables one to judge, the work of a sympathetic and fairly well-trained carver. It comprises a well-proportioned, banded, octagonal shaft, a cap with four shields, and a head furnished with four sundials, and surmounted by the Unicorn of Scotland bearing aloft the escutcheon of St. Andrew.

It is a pity that the text does not supply the measurements of the antiquities which the plates illustrate, especially as the drawings have not been made to a uniform scale. Mr. A. Hutcheson supplies a well-informed antiquarian essay upon Scottish crosses in general, with many details of some of the more interesting records about them. Accepting this addition at its best, and approving the zeal of Mr. Small, we are grateful to everybody concerned for preparing this volume, which pleads earnestly for the preservation of the whole class of structures, modern as well as old, with which it has to do.

The Token Money of the Bank of England, 1797 to 1816. By Maberly Phillips. (Ellingham Wilson.)—Mr. Phillips has written a judicious and readable essay, well illustrated by reproductions of tokens and bank-notes. The Bank tokens have often been described, but a full account of the circumstances of their issue was well worth writing. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the English coinage was in a truly deplorable condition. Change of any kind was extremely scarce, and the coins were constantly found to be defaced and clipped. In February, 1797, cash payments had been suspended at the Bank, but in the following month the first specimens of the Bank dollar and token series made their appearance. Their form was peculiar, for at that time the Government had an enormous stock of Spanish dollars, captured at various times and places from the treasure-ships of Spain. Many of these dollars were now made legal tender by the simple process of counter-marking them with the small oval stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping plate. This stamp consisted of a small head of George III., which was impressed on the neck of the Spanish king:—

The Bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass,
Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.

These dollars were current for 4s. 9d., their bullion value being 4s. 8d. Unfortunately, the Spanish dollar was a common coin, and unscrupulous dealers by counterfeiting the Goldsmiths' stamp were able to make any 4s. 8d. dollars that they possessed of the value of 4s. 9d. The false stamp could hardly be discerned from the true, and in October the Bank offered to redeem for 4s. 9d. all dollars, whether the stamp was genuine or not. In 1804 Spanish dollars were again issued, this time with an octagonal instead of an oval counter-mark. An octagonal stamp was readily forged to meet the case, and in May of the same year the Bank thought it advisable to issue a new "Bank of England Five Shillings" piece. The head and titles of George III. now occupied the entire obverse; but even for this coinage the old Spanish dollar was utilized, its original types being first obliterated by Boulton, of the Soho Mint. Some clever forgeries now appeared, though by weighing your dollar, examining its edge with a glass, and using a gauge provided by the ingenious Boulton, it was just possible to distinguish true from false. But other adverse influences threatened the dollar. The value of silver had risen, and by March, 1811, private persons found it more profitable to

melt their dollars than to tender them at their face value of 5s. The Bank accordingly offered to buy in its dollars at 5s. 6d. A London dealer is said to have offered 5s. 9d. and still to have made a profit. In July, 1811, the Bank tried again, and tokens of 3s. and 1s. 6d. were issued in large numbers. From this year till 1813 tradesmen in all parts of England began to issue silver tokens of their own. The Bank tokens (with their corresponding forgeries, pieces of copper plated with silver) were still in use in 1816, but early in 1817 the issue of a Government coinage of silver put an end to the old state of affairs. The dollars and tokens were called in, but they long continued to be presented at the Bank of England, and Mr. Phillips, who was a teller at the Bank, states that he remembers instances of this in the late fifties.

Fine-Art Gossip.

We are reminded that, though the late Mr. Wimperis contributed, as we said last week, to the New Society (not then the Institute) of Painters in Water Colours, this was not his *début* as an exhibitor. That circumstance occurred at the Portland Gallery, Regent Street, in 1859, when he showed a small work called 'The Old Mill,' and its companion 'The Common.' Before he became a member of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, in 1870, he had contributed to their gallery as an "outsider" from 1866, when he sent three works, namely, 'A Quiet Day,' 'Evening,' and 'Old Barn, near Abinger,' and again variously in 1867, 1868, and 1869.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, whose death at Maida Vale on the 2nd inst. is recorded, was born in London in 1829, and, becoming a student in the Royal Academy in 1845, was employed by C. W. Cope, R.A., to assist him in executing mural pictures in the Houses of Parliament. His first exhibited picture was, we believe, 'The Gipsy Girl,' at the British Institution in 1847: from this time he contributed to many galleries, including the Royal Academy from 1848, the British Institution, Suffolk Street, and minor collections, until 1887, when his 'Blanche' and another picture appeared in Burlington House. His subjects were mostly "domestic," and are well represented by the titles: 'The Launch,' 'The Bird Trap' (which had a great success in its way), 'Beware of the Dog,' 'The Valentine,' 'Who comes here?' 'Out in the Cold World,' and 'Paying the Legacies.' He finished highly in a smooth way, and in taste and power in design approached Webster, with greater harshness of tone and tint, and some excess of blackness in the shadows of the interiors which he much affected. He exhibited about 140 works in all, some of which were reproduced and became popular.

THE ANNUAL exhibition of the six landscape painters, Messrs. R. W. Allan, A. D. Peppercorn, J. Aumonier, Leslie Thomson, James S. Hill, and E. A. Waterlow, who follow the best traditions of the romantic school, is now open at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The work is up to the usual high standard. The exhibition does not close till the end of the month.

MR. F. R. PICKERSGILL, R.A., Keeper, whose obituary we published the other day, possessed a good collection of ancient armour and some pictures at his house, Yarmouth, I.W. The armour will be sold in London during the coming season; the pictures are bequeathed to the late owner's family.

A REMARKABLE find of old money has occurred at Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. The coins, of which there is a great hoard, are silver pennies, chiefly of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Each of them measures three-quarters of an inch across, and their total weight is 5lb. There are one or two coins of

King Alexander of Scotland (1249 to 1285), besides a few bearing the mint-mark of Waterford, in Ireland. In 1313, the year before Bannockburn, Edward Bruce drove the English out of Nithsdale, and it is suggested that some Englishman, in haste to reach the border, put his two thousand silver pennies in a potsherd and buried it in the ground. The Crown, it may be added, is claiming the pieces as "treasure trove."

THE TURNER drawings which were left to the Scottish nation by the late Mr. Henry Vaughan are now on view in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh. They will not be visible after the end of the month, as the bequest only allows them to be shown for that time in the year. There are in all thirty-eight drawings in water colour. In the English series there is a notable pencil sketch of 'Old Dover Harbour' and a very fine drawing of Durham Cathedral. Of the Scottish series perhaps the most striking is 'The Falls of Clyde,' painted in 1801, though great interest is attached to 'Melrose,' painted while the artist was the guest of Scott at Abbotsford. There are two or three drawings assigned to the year 1792, when Turner was only seventeen. The whole collection is valued at 10,000*l.*

AT the sale of the late Sir William Fraser's engravings at Messrs. Christie's on the 4th inst. some high figures were realized, a wonderful advance being shown on the prices Sir William paid to Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, for his portraits. Thus, Mrs. Siddons, after Downman, by P. W. Tompkins, fetched 150*l.*; Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, 135 guineas; Mrs. Hardinge, 94 guineas; Miss Kemble, 195 guineas; the same, 126*l.*; Miss Meyer as "Hebe," 92 guineas; Lady O'Brien, 260 guineas; Duchess of Cumberland, after Gainsborough, 93 guineas; William Innes, 51 guineas. All these cost their late owner about a tenth of these prices.

THOMAS R. MACQUOID, R.I., and Katharine S. Macquoid, artist and author, hope to reach their golden wedding day on the 28th of this month. They have been working for the public, the former for more than fifty years, his partner for nearly as long a period. They hope health will allow them to labour some time longer.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS are going to publish 'Memorials of Old Buckinghamshire,' edited by Mr. P. H. Ditchfield, which should be of interest. There will be chapters on several places of varied historic reputation, from the houses of Milton and Hampden to the scandalous Medmenham Abbey.

THE French school of *animaliers*, or rather that German variety of it which was admirably represented by M. Auguste Frédéric Albert Schenck, is the poorer through the death of that capital artist at Paris, on Wednesday of last week. He was born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, in 1820, and, following art when very young with exceptional success, went to Paris and studied in the École des Beaux-Arts under Léon Cogniet. He made his mark early in the Salon, and, besides many vigorous and soundly painted compositions of animals, produced some telling landscapes, especially snow pieces containing horses, or, more frequently, sheep and dogs. All who remember the great excellence of these works will endorse the praises in our annual reviews of the Salons from 1867 till 1890, when Schenck's last exhibited work, 'Les Survivants du Troupeau—Souvenir de l'Auvergne,' was No. 2159. M. Gambart showed to the English public in the French Gallery more than one of his pictures, and several have been engraved by various methods. He obtained a Salon medal in 1865, and in 1885 the Legion of Honour.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

Prof. Prout on 'The Proper Balance of Chorus and Orchestra.'

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.

The sixteenth annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was held last week at Llandudno, and on January 1st, the opening day, Prof. Prout read a paper on 'The Proper Balance of Chorus and Orchestra.' The swamping of the orchestra by the chorus was, as he showed historically, a matter of wholly modern growth; and he complained that by the monster performances which were the rule at our great musical festivals and chief choral societies a false standard had been set up and the taste of the public vitiated. To remedy this evil he proposes to limit the size of the chorus for all works given with orchestral accompaniment. There is not a shadow of doubt that his contention is a reasonable one, and that, as a rule, in performances of the music of Handel, and more especially of the polyphonic music of Bach, the balance between voices and instruments intended by the composers is destroyed. The same complaint might, by the way, be raised as to the balance of strings and wind in many modern performances of the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, and even Beethoven. It is certainly most desirable that other attempts should be made similar to the one last year at Newcastle, when Handel's 'Alexander Balus,' with the Handelian balance of voices and instruments, was performed by members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians. The understanding and also the enjoyment of Handel and Bach would thereby be greatly increased. As regards certain festival and large choral societies, we feel with the learned professor that they are "past praying for." He, of course, only considered the matter from an artistic point of view; but there is another side to the question, which, if calmly considered, will, at any rate, extenuate the injustice done to composers. The large choirs of the present day are the natural outcome of the large number of students of music as compared with the past, and the large halls are the answer to a demand for more room on the part of the public, which year by year takes greater interest in musical matters. Again, the discrepancy between voices and instruments has no doubt in many cases been the result of ignorance on the part of provincial conductors as to the proportion required. How to reconcile performances of music of the past with the social conditions of the present is a difficult problem, one which is open to discussion. Prof. Prout's demand that justice be rendered to Handel and Bach is nevertheless just.

The Ysaye Quartet (MM. Ysaye, Mar-chot, Van Hout, and J. Jacob) made a first appearance at the Popular Concerts on Saturday afternoon. The first quartet was Mozart's in B flat (No. 3 of the set dedicated to Haydn), and the performance was remarkable for delicacy, refinement, and ensemble. In the second quartet, Schubert in D minor, the three associates were overmastered by the tone, technique, intellect, and emotion of their leader. The quartet party consisted of a king and three willing

subjects, rather than of four artists playing together in unity. This inequality was far more noticeable in the Schubert music; the more modern the composer, the more does M. Ysaye seem to display his individuality. We may be wrong, but we fancy he is in closer sympathy with nineteenth than with eighteenth century music. Miss Louise Dale, the vocalist, sang with much taste songs by Henschel, Schubert, and Schumann. There was no pianoforte music.

Musica Gossip.

The committee of management of the Purcell Operatic Society hope to present Purcell's 'Dido and Aeneas' and Handel's 'Acis and Galatea' in the early spring. It was originally proposed that these performances should take place last autumn, but the time for preparation was found insufficient.

The music of the operetta performed last week at Llandudno was, as mentioned, written by eleven musicians. The co-operation of composers in one work is not new. There is, for instance, the opera 'Muzio Scevola,' in which Handel, Buononeini, and Ariosti or Mattei took part; the oratorio 'Die Schuldigkeit des ersten Gebotes,' the joint work of Mozart, Michael Haydn, and Adlgasser; and the 'Hexameron,' to which Liszt, Thalberg, Pixis, H. Herz, Czerny, and Chopin each contributed a variation. Towards the opera 'La Marquise de Brinvilliers,' produced at Paris in 1831, nine composers lent a helping hand: Auber, Batton, Berton, Blangini, Boieldieu, Carafa, Cherubini, Hérod, and Paér. For number of collaborators the Llandudno operetta, however, stands, so far as we are aware, highest.

In Mr. James Sime's recently published 'William Herschel and his Work' mention is, of course, made of the astronomer's great love for music, by the teaching of which, indeed, he maintained himself and his sister for many years. The father of Herschel was a musician. We can also name the fathers of two other great astronomers who were lovers of music. The one was the Florentine, Vincenzo Galilei, author of 'Discorso della Musica Antica e della Moderna' (1581). The other, Constantin Huygens, secretary and counsellor to the Princes of Orange, composed music, wrote a 'Traité' on the use and abuse of organs in the Reformed Churches, published at Paris in 1647 a collection of songs entitled 'Pathodia Saera, et profana Occupati,' and taught music to his son Christian, afterwards so famous. It was to Constantin Huygens that William Swann—husband of Ulrica Ogle, a great friend of Huygens, and his "très-digne et très-docte escellière" in music—in 1649 sent from Vienna some music, also a letter in which he described it as "des pièces que un nommé Mons. Froberger ma donnez [sic] et qui est un homme très rare sur les Espinettes."

DR. WILLIAM POLE, who died recently at the ripe age of eighty-six, was Examiner in Music at London University from 1878 to 1890. His 'Philosophy of Music' and 'The Story of Mozart's Requiem' were published in 1879, the latter a reprint from the *Musical Times* of 1869. He was a man of many accomplishments, and has also claims to be noticed for his services to engineering and the scientific study of whist.

A CONCERT was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association. The band of the Duke of York's Royal Military School played; but, in spite of this and other attractions, the audience was, unfortunately, small.

Le Ménestrel of January 6th announces that the score, as well as the book of words, of

Herr Siegfried Wagner's second opera, 'Herzog Wildfang,' is printed, but that Herr Max Brockhaus, of Leipzig, who also published 'Der Bärenhäuter,' is for the present keeping the opera locked up. A Dresden journalist, however, has managed to get hold of a copy of the libretto, and has published the argument. *Le Ménestrel* gives the plot, and considers the libretto very much after the style of those which Lortzing and Nicolai set to music. It certainly is of a very light kind; but Herr Wagner is at any rate wise in trying, apparently, to avoid comparison with his illustrious father.

THE competition for the Richard Wagner monument has been opened. Among the members of the international jury are to be found the names of the French and Belgian sculptors M. Antonin Mercié and M. Van der Stappen. It is hoped that the inauguration of the monument will take place on May 22nd, 1903, the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of the tone-poet.

WAGNER'S 'Lohengrin' was performed at the Vienna Hofoper on December 27th for the three-hundredth time. The opera, produced at Weimar in 1850, was afterwards performed at many German theatres, the Vienna Hofoper included. It was in the latter city that the composer first heard his work on May 15th, 1861—i.e., two months after the 'Tannhäuser' fiasco at Paris. It was at Vienna also that two performances of the opera were given on December 15th, 1875, and March 2nd, 1876, under the master's own direction.

LISZT'S 'Faust-Sinfonie' was performed for the first time at Paris at a Lamoureux Concert on December 2nd, under the direction of M. Chevillard, and with such signal success that it was repeated at the next concert on December 9th. M. Pierre Lalo, in *Le Temps*, regards the production of the work as "an event in every respect of high importance," while M. Bruneau, in the *Figaro*, declares that "the triumphal success of the Liszt cause is assured." Time will show. It is, at any rate, one of Liszt's best works, and although not received with any enthusiasm when produced here in London, Dr. Richter might some day afford another opportunity of hearing and judging it.

APROPOS of Liszt, we note that his 'Krönungsmesse' and 'Hunnenschlacht' were recently performed by the Bachverein at Heidelberg, under the direction of Prof. Wolfrum, and with these was brought to a close the series of all important vocal and instrumental works of Liszt, which was commenced twelve years ago by Prof. Wolfrum.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
WED. Miss Violet Murray's Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
THUR. Mr. George Grossmith's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—'The Taming of the Shrew.'

ON Mr. Benson eyes have long been fixed as the one man to whom we might look to provide us with a Shakespearean repertory. That he regards himself as so destined is obvious from the steps that he takes to establish himself permanently in London. At one theatre after another he essays a few experiments, and hopes for a regular home. His ambition is laudable, and the efforts he makes meet with much friendly encouragement. None the less, he goes the wrong way to work; and if his venture is to interest scholars, he must change his method. There are those who would rather have bad

performances of Shakspeare than no performances at all. With these we are not in accord. If Mr. Benson will do the thing worthily, and dismiss the base traditions that reach us from the days of Garrick, and perhaps from those of Betterton, there is a place for him. As one possessed of a certain measure of academic training, he ought to do this. Unfortunately, his tendency is in the wrong direction. What is most farcical in the past treatment of comic scenes he emphasizes and accentuates. In the duel between Sir Hugh Evans and Dr. Caius in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' the two combatants clung together and rolled over one another until their proceedings, which were imitated — they could not well be parodied — by their servants, reminded us of the humours of a sack-race. In 'The Taming of the Shrew,' which is now being given, every contemptible tradition is preserved. Quite weary are we of pointing out evident things. The method adopted by Petruchio for taming Katharina is by showing her an unreasonableness and a determination worse than her own, and so frightening and cowing her into submission. When, in the scene in Petruchio's country house, the cook brings up the leg of mutton for her choleric master, he declares it uneatable and orders it away; when the tailor brings her home dresses and hats, he pronounces them abominations and flings them about the stage. Yet Katharina declares of the viands that

The meat was well, if you were so contented,
praises the cap, and says of the dress,

I never saw a better fashioned gown,
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable.

What becomes of Petruchio's lesson if the robes are such as no gentlewoman would look at, and the meat a mass of soot that smirches the cook's apron as effectually as a blacking-brush? With all the sanction that they have received from successive actors, these things remain base, degrading, and contemptible. We looked to Mr. Benson to remedy them. He will not, and we cannot attach much interest or importance to his proceedings. But one excuse, or what may pass for one, is possible. The public, it may be said, likes such things and roars with laughter at them. That the desires and tastes of an English public are extraordinary we concede. It may even be that, if Mr. Benson's experiment is to succeed, it is necessary to stoop to devices such as are adopted. It may be granted for the sake of argument, though our own observation points in another and an opposite direction, that any other method of acting Shakspeare would lead to ruin; if so, our answer is ready: Do not act him, then. It would be no very great loss if 'The Taming of the Shrew' were to be seen no more. We would far more gladly acquiesce in banishing it from the stage than accept it as Mr. Benson renders it. We are sorry to be compelled so to speak, the more so as, apart from these scenes, many of the parts are respectably and some are well played. Everything is sacrificed in order to make the play in technical language "go." So well does this succeed that we should be glad, unless a radical change can be made, to see it go altogether.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE WEDDING GUEST' is this evening withdrawn from the Garrick Theatre, and 'Shock-headed Peter' and 'The Man who Stole the Castle' will on Monday be put in the evening bill. When this run is exhausted Mr. Bourchier, by arrangement with Sir Squire Bancroft, will revive 'Peril,' with Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Ormond, Mr. Brandon Thomas as Sir George Ormond, Mr. Graham Brown as Capt. Bradford, Mr. Leonard Boyne as Dr. Thornton, and Miss Lily Grundy as Lucy.

THE performance at the Comedy Theatre of 'Faust' scarcely fulfilled English expectations, but was received with favour by the German public for which it was specially intended. Herr Max Behrend was Mephistopheles and Fräulein Josefine Dora Martha.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING is said to have extracted from his stories of the jungle a piece entitled 'The Jungle Play,' which is intended for stage production.

ONCE more there seems a chance of a rivalry between the Haymarket and the Prince of Wales's. The management of the former theatre are credited with the intention of celebrating the return to the stage of Miss Winifred Emery by a revival of 'Masks and Faces,' in which she will play Peg Woffington. So great is the success of Capt. Marshall's piece now running, that no change of programme is within measurable distance. Miss Marie Tempest meanwhile is contemplating a speedy revival of the same piece, in which her Peg Woffington will anticipate by a long space that of Miss Emery.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY has written to the press to contradict the assertion that has been made that he is accepting from Mr. Freeman Wills a play on the subject of Rienzi.

MR. H. V. EDMOND is said to be occupied upon a romantic comedy, the central figure in which is designed for Mr. Lewis Waller.

MISS ELIZABETH LEE complains of the manner in which at the Comedy Theatre one German play is, without adequate announcement, substituted at a late moment for another. She points out that the 'Johannisfeuer' of Sudermann, the production of which we mentioned last week, was replaced by 'Die Nähern,' and that exactly the same thing took place with Dreyer's 'Probekandidat.' This is a genuine grievance, and we are sorry to have made the mistake about Sudermann.

THE production by Mr. Alexander of Mr. Haddon Chambers's new play, 'The Awakening,' is fixed for the 23rd inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. W. W.—F. R. B.—H. J. M.—N. H. L.—received.

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